The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($3 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 50; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1876. NO. 108.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all its arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether he paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Standing Committees of Senate and House.

Death of Attorney General Dimmick Announced in the Senate.

Large Number of Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 11, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at half past eleven this morning and was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor. The following standing committees were announced:

Standing Committees.

SENATE—1876.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Watson, Lawrence, Jones, Newmyer, Herr, Dill, Rockwell, Clark, Allen.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lawrence, Roebuck, McClellan, McNeill, Ermentrout, Albright, Yerkes.

Finance—Messrs. Strang, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Winslow, Nagle, Dill, Waream, Davis.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Herr, Jones, Strang, Watson, Payne, Albright, Yerkes, Ermentrout, Bechtel.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Newmyer, Butterfield, Roebuck, Crouse, Burnett, Allen, Stanton, Davis.

Banks—Messrs. Jackson, Anderson (Allegheny), Cronse, Rowland, Boyer, Clark.

Education—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Dunkle, Warfel, Braggins, Wood, Clark, Allen.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon (Blair), Teakle, McMullen, Horter, Chesnut, Bussey.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. McMullen, Yutzy, Winslow, Watson, Boyer, Shimer, Bechtel.

Corporations—Messrs. Cooper, Crouse, Heilman, Smith, Rechtel, Nagle, Stanton.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. McNeil, McMullen, Smith, Paine, Hayes, Colihan, Shimer.

Public Printing—Messrs. Dunkel, Cooper, McMullen, Braggin, Boyer, Waream, Shimer.

Railroads—Messrs. Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Yutzy, Dill, Colihan, Davis.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. McClellan, Butterfield, Winslow, Newmyer, Bussey, Chestnut, Shimer.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Crouse, Yutzy, Lamon (Philadelphia), Smith, Yerkes, Wood, McKibben, Davis.

Agriculture—Messrs. Teakle, McClellan, Lemon (Blair), Lawrence, Shimer, Chestnut, Bussey.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Heilman, Jackson, Braggins, Dunkel, Boyer, Burnett, Thomas.

Library—Messrs. Schock, Strang, Anderson (Allegheny), Jones, Albright, Burnett, Clarke.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Jones, Watson, Yeakle, Butterfield, Rockwell, Thomas, Hayes.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Horter, Heilman, Herr, McClellan, Thomas, Waream, McKibben.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Payne, Butterfield, McMullen, Smith, Allen, Stanton, Rockwell.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Winslow, Jackson, Braggins, Cooper, McKibben, Colihan, Hayes.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Horter, McNeil, Cooper, Ermentrout, Nagle, Wood.

Centennial Affairs—Messrs. Anderson (Crawford), Jones, Heilman, Strang, Anderson (Allegheny), Newmyer, Rockwell, McNeil, Newmyer, Nagle, Bechtel, Ermentrout, Yerkes, Dill, Stanton.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Jones, For the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals; also to validate notes and conveyances under decrees of courts of the Commonwealth by persons irregularly or improperly appointed, or defectively qualified; also to enable citizens of the United States to hold and convey title which had been held by alien corporations not authorized by law to hold the same; also providing for the distribution of money arising from sheriff's sales by the respective courts of Common Pleas in this State; also a supplement to the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations; also an act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane into hospitals for the insane of the Commonwealth, and their discharge therefrom; also relating to official acts of foreign notaries; also relative to testimony in cases heard before the Orphans Courts of this State; also relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries.

By Mr. Stanton, Prescribing how employees of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations employed in mining coal or the manufacture and production of iron and steel shall be paid for their labor and service; also providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of disputes and difficulties between employers and employed in the coal business in this State, and to report such legislation as they deem most effectual for the speedy adjustment and settlement of such disputes; also for establishing new counties in the State.

By Mr. McNeil, Relative to paying streets in cities, and providing for the manner of payment thereof.

Mr. Wood, To provide for the appointment of commissioners to prepare new charters for cities of the State.

Mr. Lawrence, Supplement to the act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several counties of the State, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation.

Mr. Boyer, Relative to judgments and executions.

Mr. Colehan, Relating to landlords and tenants, and dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines.

Mr. Cooper, To protect the children of the State in their rights to acquire useful trades.

Mr. Roebuck, To create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health and to prevent the spread of diseases; also, a supplement to the act relating to and defining the terms of all members of councils and all other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, elected by the people, fixing the time for the organization of legislative departments and municipal governments in the Commonwealth and the mayors of all cities of the same.

Mr. Bussey, Repealing the act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in the several counties.

Mr. Butterfield, Relating to the appointment of auditors of the several courts of the State.

Mr. Dunkel, Authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses of calling out the National Guard of Pennsylvania to assist the civil authorities in the suppression of riots in Luzerne and Schuylkill counties during April, May and June, 1875.

Mr. Bechtel, Relating to the payment of licenses for hotels, inns, taverns, eating houses and restaurants; also a supplement to the act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Albright, Relating to the transfer of loans of cities and counties; also to provide for transferring awards of arbitrators.

Mr. Ermentrout offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Printer is hereby authorized and required to furnish for the use of the Senate 1,500 copies of the Auditor General's Report on Railroads, Canals and Telegraphs for the year 1874, in accordance with the joint resolution passed by the Senate February 19, 1875.

Mr. Jones announced the death of Hon. S. E. Dimmick, late Attorney General, in appropriate remarks and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Senate in the loss of Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, late Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

Messrs. Jones, Strang and Burnett were appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Herr offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That Rev. Mr. Snyder is hereby requested to act as Chaplain of the Senate for the present session.

Mr. Roebuck offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, If the House of Representatives concur, That a joint committee of five members from the Senate and eight members from the House be appointed to examine the laws upon vagrancy, and recommend such additional legislation as they believe conducive to the suppression of this great and growing evil.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the name of Mr. Davis, President, *pro tem*, be added to the Committees on Finance, Railroads, Judiciary Local, Canals and Inland Navigation.

Mr. Strang offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as referred to the government of cities, be referred to a committee to be composed of the Committees on Judiciary General and Municipal Affairs, with instructions to report what action is expedient in the premises.

The Senate adjourned until Wednesday at eleven A. M.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11:30 A. M. The Speaker announced the standing committees, as follows:

Standing Committees.

HOUSE—1876-7.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Gunster, Spang, Lusk, Gross, Irwin (Allegheny), Reighard, Smigart, Withington, Yerkes, Fincher, Mitchell, Mylin, Christy, Dickey, Reyburn, Wolfe, Brown (Erie), Gehr, Ettla, Gemmill, Boyer, Lenox, Lamberton.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Talley, Parker, Spang, Conrad, Achenbach, Embick, Foster (Schuylkill), Stevens, Large, S. F., Lusk, Lawhlyan, Vogdes, Hall, Smith (Chester), Phelps, Roney, Thompson (Armstrong), Cruikshank, Morgan (Lawrence), Nisley, Gunster, Rutter, Roberts.

Appropriations—Messrs. Reighard, Hetrick, Wanner, Everhart, Deyarmon, Erwin (Northampton), Gorman, Plummer, Kimmell, Lynott, Toner, Widdart, Smith (Chester), Rice, Thompson (Indiana), Vogdes, Wendt, Williams (Susquehanna), Chapin, Knight, Humphreys, Smith (Berks), McHenry, Reutter, Huhn.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Parker, Withington, Eldred, Spang, Reighard, Wanner, Lewis (Luzerne), Faunce, Barnett, Backus, Rutter, Hollenbeck, Mitchell, Mylin, Revburn, Schoch, Smith (Chester), Christy, Jackson, Rawlins, Brown (Erie), Parke, Hays, Wolfe.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Crawford, Richardson, Lynott, Gentner, Henry, Holland, Kennedy, Miller (Philadelphia), Wilson, Zorn, Jamison, Douglass, Falkenburg, Lewis, Long, Newell, Salter, Wood, Roney, Shonk, Leauw (Bucks), Kistler, Stober, Yeakle.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Hetrick, Fincher, Andre (Berks), Park, Boyer, Kimmett, Gaffey, Mumford, Petroff, Allen, Logan (Erie), Miller (Somerset), Montgomery.

Insurance—Messrs. Spang, Wishart, Loftus, Richenbach, Barnes, Gorman, Yerkes, Wise, Reed, Wendt, Ettla, Gehr, Graham (Philadelphia), Hoffer, Hostetter, Kimmell, Findley.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Backus, Hays, Butler, Gunster, Hartshorne, Thornton, Hannan, Darby, Kistler, Hunt, Anstine, Allen, Fredericks, Graham (Philadelphia), Logan (Erie), Miner, Patterson (Philadelphia), Rawlins, Rosenmiller, Morgan (Lawrence), Durling, Yerkes, Jamison, Carey.

Railroads—Messrs. Wimmer, Crawford, Carson, Conrad, Eldred, Graff, Gross, Hannan, Henry, Everhart, Swan, Worrall, Ettla, Gillespie, Losch, Morgan (Lawrence), Newell, Wendt, Wood, Stober, Salter, Birch, Thornton, Petroff, Yeakle.

Education—Messrs. Piper, Barnett, Fincher, Law, Pallatt, Steck, Stoner, Wilson, Wise, Rogers, Sturtevant, Gemmill, Campbell, Hofer, Humphreys, John, Logan (Erie), Stewart, Loudenslager, Emmell, Mateer, Alexander, Leauw (Bucks), Leech.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Sturtevant, Backus, Darby, Mateer, McNite, Pallatt, Piper, Butler, Geiselman, Bierly, Christman, Fredericks, Hill, Hoffer, Wolfe, Losch.

Military—Messrs. Hartshorne, Talley, Hetrick, Carson, Knipe, Miller (Philadelphia), McAsey, Large, A., Richardson, Stotzer, Ringgold, Chapin, Graham (Allegheny), Wolfe, Hostetter, Huhn, Leigh, McGowan, Miner, Stewart, Everhart, Shugert, Billingsley.

Elections—Messrs. Withington, Plummer, McHenry, Stahle, Brown (Jefferson), Spicer, Hannan, Irwin (Allegheny), Lecron, Hasson, Lusk, Jamison, Wendt, Dickey, Hall, Knight, Moscrip, Morgan (Lawrence), Quirk, Stewart, John.

Printing—Messrs. Stahle, Plummer, McNite, Butler, Crawford, Everhart, Henry, Hetrick, Leech, Miller (Somerset), Nisley, Yeakel, Long, Petroff.

Vice and Immunity—Messrs. Rodgers, Thornton, Zern, Deyarmon, Keyser, Knipe, Talley, Toner, Williams (Clarion), Worrall, Agnew, Morgan (Schuylkill), Flynn, Newell, O'Neill, Smith (Chester), Souder, Williams (Susquehanna), Graham (Allegheny), Carver, Scholl, Wendt, Finley.

Banks—Messrs. Foster, Hasson, Bedford, Loftus, Miller (Berks), Monaghan, Mateer, Butler, Shafle, Stevens, Terry, Bakeoven, Fortenbaugh, Miller (Somerset), Loudenslager, O'Neill, Reed, Smith, Thompson (Armstrong), Baily.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Faunce, Lewis (Luzerne), Lufton, Law, Butler, Stevens, Spicer, Achenbach, Rutter, Agnew, Allen, Baily, Gehr, Good, Emmell, Keyborn, Wood.

Corporations—Messrs. Lusk, Durling, Everhart, Fogel, Henry, Holland, Hays, Mumper, Swan, Williams (Clarion), Rollenbeck, Agnew, Billingsley, Gillespie, Huhn, Jackson, Loudenslager, Lynott, Wendt.

Mines—Messrs. Graff, Dry, Deyarmon, Harvey, Large, S. P., Miller (Berks), Mumper, Reutter, Ryan, Billingsley, Campbell, John, Leigh, Miner, Nisley, Shonk, Souder, Miller (Somerset), Morgan (Schuylkill), Moscrip.

Manufactures—Messrs. Funston, Irwin (Allegheny), Buck, Carver, Gross, Large, S. P., Loftus, Miller (Berks), Harvey, Richardson, Boyd, Campbell, Cruikshank, Edge, Ecker, Falkenburg, Findley, Long, Fortenbaugh.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Toner, Shafle, McLean, Large, Andrew; Wise, Rutter, Stahle, Jamison, Reutter, Roney, Thompson (Indiana), Bard, Carey, Good, Hill.

Bureau of Statistics—Messrs. Hollenbeck, McHenry, Andre, Carver, Logan (Crawford), Monaghan, Mateer, Myers, McNite, McAsey, Schoch, Thompson (Armstrong), Hinks, Lewis (Schuylkill), Yeakel, Moscrip, John, Morgan (Schuylkill).

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Plummer, Lecron, McAsey, Steck, Terry, Wanner, Wimmer, Brown (Jefferson), Lusk, Lufton, Hasson, Gorman, Bumm, Roberts, Tracy, Agnew, Devereux, Humphreys, Legh, McGowan, Long, Brown (Erie), Ettla, Eldred, Hannan, Blair.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Eldred, Erwin (Northampton), Bedford, Gemmill, Jamison, Mc-Henry, Kistler, Edge, Graham (Allegheny), Kimmell, Mumford, Phelps, Stober, Thompson (Indiana), Wendt.

Agriculture—Messrs. Smith (Berks), Logan (Crawford), Anstine, Embick, Geiselman, Gaffey, Keyser, Myers, Shugert, Buck, Endsley, Good, McGowan, Roberts, Rosenmiller, Sanborn, Sumpy, Tracy, Williams (Susquehanna), Bedford, Terry, Scholl, Mumford.

City Passenger Railways—Messrs. Kennedy, Conrad, Deyarmon, Eldred, Holland, Monaghan, Pallatt, Spicer, Worrall, Hays, Bakeoven, Hill, Leigh, McGowan, Montgomery, Patterson (Philadelphia), Petroff, Salter, O'Neill, Sonder, Shidle, Marshall, Leech.

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Thornton, Williams (Clarion), Lewis (Luzerne), Mumper, Wishart, Boyer, Durling, Fogel, Gentner, Holland, Kennedy, Christman, Devereux, Graham (Allegheny), Miner, Morgan (Schuylkill), Shonk, Williams (Susquehanna).

Centennial—Messrs. Zern, Hartshorne, Foster, Logan (Crawford), Lynott, Smith (Berks), Hannan, Lufton, Bumm, Wilson, Rodgers, Jamison, Mitchell, Mylin, Roney, Salter, Vogdes, Hall, Douglass, Yeakel, Leauw (Bucks), Park, Kimmett, Edge.

Library—Messrs. Lewis (Luzerne), Shidle, Gemmill, Gentner, Ringgold.

The following bills were offered:

Mr. Hetrick, To provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government.

Mr. Fincher, Relative to the mode of voting at all elections in the Commonwealth; also, an act empowering camp meeting associations to employ a police force; a bill to increase the places of holding sessions of the Supreme Court for the Middle district, and to provide for fitting and furnishing suitable rooms for the purpose; also, to make the fee bill of 1868 following the first Monday of November, general election day, a legal holiday.

Mr. Huhn, A bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and other Judges of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Long, of Allegheny, read in place the following bills:

An act to divide cities of the State into five classes instead of three; this places Allegheny in a class by herself, namely, third class, and will avoid much conflict in future legislation.

Also, an act authorizing the incorporation of certain telegraph companies for the erection of lines between mills and offices.

Also, an act relating to streets, grading and paving the same on hillside slopes and authorizing councils to appoint a jury to assess damages and benefits the same as in street openings.

Also, an act extending certain provisions of the Penn avenue act to cities of the third class, giving councils authority to issue bonds payable annually for ten years on streets where the cost of improvement exceeds $25,000.

Also, an act giving burgesses of the State co-extensive jurisdiction with justices of the peace.

Mr. Jackson, Relative to entry and satisfaction of judgments which have been fully paid by defendants; also, to provide payment of costs in certain cases; also, one authorizing the president judges of the courts of Common Pleas to hold courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans Court in certain cases.

By Mr. Morgan, Regulating the practice of dentistry in the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Spang, Relating to judgments and stay of execution, authorizing assignees to sell real estate encumbered by lien.

A number of petitions were presented and properly referred.

Mr. Hays, of Allegheny, offered an act fixing the numbers, duties and compensation of officers and employees of the Senate and House; also, an act authorizing appeals in cases of summary conviction and judgments in suits for penalty before a magistrate or a court not of record; also an act empowering Councils of cities of the Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinance the salary to be paid out of the city treasury to the Controller of the Treasurer and all other officers and employees of said cities, respectively, in lieu of all fines and costs, and the manner in which said salaries shall be paid, directing all fees, fines and costs to be paid into the city treasury; also, an act authorizing the Chief Clerks of the Senate and House to advertise for proposals for contracts for pasting and folding in wrappers, ready for mailing, all printed matter furnished by the Senate and House.

The House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

PREPARATION FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The Inauguration Committee met this afternoon—Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, Chairman, and Messrs. Dill and Graham, of Allegheny, Secretaries. Major General E. S. Osborne was appointed Chief Marshal. Efforts were made to furnish transportation for the Duquesne Greys, but lack of funds prevents furnishing transportation to any military organization of the State. Major General Pearson is, however, trying to have the Pennsylvania Railroad furnish transportation, and if successful he will have Allegheny county militia represented here at the inauguration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Backus, of McKean, wants a pipe line.

Mr. Newmyer will offer in the Senate tomorrow an act to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution relative to county officers, providing for the payment of fees received by them into the State or County Treasury in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants, which includes Allegheny county. This bill is the same as passed the Senate last session, but failed to get through the House.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 11.—In the Senate to-day, a bill was introduced imposing a fine of fifty dollars for taking the name of God in vain.

In the House bills were introduced to provide a regular law for cities of the first-class; to provide for compulsory education; to make the fee bill of the last session applicable to all county officers; to authorize insurance of public property.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to create a State Board of Health.

In the House bills were introduced to forbid the use of money or the promise of office by persons who are candidates for office, or by friends of such persons. A resolution declaring against any division of school funds in the interest of any particular religious sect was unanimously adopted.

Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, IA., January 11.—The Senate convened this morning and effected a permanent organization. The Republican candidates received forty-one votes and the Democrats nine. A resolution commending Mr. Blaine's resolution concerning the school fund, introduced in Congress, was referred. In the House, Geir, Republican, was elected Speaker.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

HILL REPLIES TO BLAINE

The Government Charged with Inhumanity and Cruelty.

Northern Fanatics and Oath-Breakers.

THE SOUTH HAS COME BACK TO REIGN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1876.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour, MR. COOPER announced the death of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson, and delivered an eulogy.

MR. MORTON followed Mr. Cooper and declared that Mr. Johnson was a brave and honest man. He referred to the vote for his impeachment, which he gave, and said for this he had no apology to make; he believed that Mr. Johnson had violated the law, but he was willing to let the memory of what he regarded as faults be buried with him, and to remember only his services to his country. He (Morton) asked for him the same charity he would ask for himself in the inevitable hour. He reviewed, at some length, the life of Mr. Johnson, and said his services should always be remembered.

Eulogies were also delivered by Senators McCreery, Merrimon, Paddock, Bogy, Bayard and Key. At the conclusion of the eulogies the usual resolutions of respect, requiring Senators to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRISON—Preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and the resumption of specie payments. The bill proposes retaining gold in the Treasury to the amount of thirty per cent. of outstanding legal tenders, requires the national banks to retain the gold paid for their interest on bonds deposited to secure their circulation till they have thirty per cent. of their outstanding notes, and repeals that portion of the Resumption act compelling specie resumption in 1879.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The bill was made a special order for Thursday next. It appropriates $231,241.

Mr. J. D. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution fixing the number and pay of committee clerks as follows: Elections, five dollars per day; Banking and Currency, five dollars; Pacific Railroads and Railways and Canals combined, four dollars; Commerce, five dollars; Commerce and Post Roads, four dollars; Indian Affairs and Mississippi River improvements combined, four dollars; Military Affairs, five dollars; District of Columbia, four dollars; Judiciary, four dollars; Private Land Claims, four dollars; Public Lands combined, four dollars; Naval Affairs, four dollars; Expenditures in Interior Department, five dollars; Foreign Affairs, five dollars; Territories, four dollars; Rules of 1813 and Invalid Pensions combined, five dollars; Revision of Laws, five dollars; Patents, four dollars; Public Buildings and Grounds and Expenditures in the Treasury, five dollars; Accounts, five dollars. In the discussion on the resolution, it was developed that MR. WILLIAMS stated that his committee proposed to provide for twenty committee clerks, in addition to the five private secretaries law, making twenty-five in all, whereas at the last Congress sixteen were thirty-five. The resolution was adopted.

MR. ATKINS, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Pension appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Friday next. It appropriates $33,383,000.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Amnesty bill, and was addressed by Mr. Hill, of Georgia. He disclaimed any desire on the part of himself and his associates from the South to reopen ill feeling between sections. The country had already suffered enough from feuds. He and his associates had come here with William and Mary to bemember nothing but the country and the whole country, and turning their backs upon all the horrors of the past, look, with calm forgetfulness, to find glories for the future. The gentleman [Blaine], who was the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the House and was the aspiring leader of the Republican party of the country has, however, willed otherwise, and seemed determined that the wounds which were found should be reopened, and that the passions which were hushed should be reinflamed. He [Hill] wished the House to understand that he and his associates did not reciprocate either the purpose or the manifest desire of the gentleman, and they felt it their highest patriotic duty to vindicate the truth of history as regards their section, and not rest content to say anything calculated to aid the gentleman in that work of crimination and recrimination. He had listened with pain and sorrow as after the brave men have said the war shall end.

The gentleman from Maine had made two points in his speech—the magnanimity and grace of the Republican party and the brutality of those rebelling against the hated term "Rebels." As to the first question, he did not propose to weigh it. He would only say, that with the history of the last fifteen years yet fresh in the mind of the world, it was useless to speak of the grace and magnanimity of the Republican party. With the record unerased, with intelligence disfranchised, with society disorganized, with States subverted, with legislatures dispersed, it seemed to him could not afford to talk of grace and magnanimity. If that were grace and magnanimity, he prayed God to save the country in the future from such grace. He [Hill] remembered from Maine had made the grave indictment against Mr. Davis that he was guilty of the murder and crimes at Andersonville, and the gentleman [Blaine] stood before the country with his very fame in peril, after making such charge, he failed to prove it.

He [Hill] would take up the gentleman's propositions in their order. He hoped that no one would imagine that he was here to pass any eulogy on Mr. Davis. His character and his fame must rest, had been made up and his companions and friends had remitted that record to the only tribunal that would give an impartial judgment to an honest posterity. In the meantime, no eulogy of his life could palliate or censure from the gentleman [Blaine] could damage it; and no act or resolution of the House could affect it. The gentleman said Mr. Davis was that he was a deliberate, wilful, scheming murderer of thousands of his fellow citizens. Knowing the character and reputation of the gentleman from Maine, he [Hill] had supposed when he heard the charge fall from his lips that he had certainly made a recent discovery, and he listened for the evidence; but what was it? Nothing but the partial report of a Congressional committee. The testimony was exclusively *ex parte* testimony, taken while the gentleman now on trial before the country was not present, without hearing and without the opportunity of a hearing. If there was any principle held sacred in the Anglo Saxon mind, it was that an Englishman was not to be condemned until he should be confronted with his accusers. But the testimony was not only *ex parte*, but was mutilated, ingeniously mutilated, palpably mutilated, most unfairly mutilated. In this connection Mr. Hill referred to the statement of Dr. Jones, one of the witnesses on Wirz's trial, which had been sent by the Confederate Government to make a report as to the condition of Andersonville, but whose report had never reached the Confederate authorities. That report had, in the hands of Dr. Jones, been kept back, suppressed, and Dr. Jones had called the attention of the court to the fact, one of the suppressed documents being that henesickness and disappointment among the prisoners had been more destructive of life than the bullet or sabre.

During the whole three months of Wirz's trial, the Federal Government, with all means at its disposal, from the President down, was a witness to connect the name of Mr. Davis with a single atrocity. Even on the day of his execution, Wirz had been offered a commutation of his sentence if he would implicate Mr. Davis, but Wirz's answer was, "No, gentlemen, I am." Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis; he had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville; I would not become a traitor against him, or anybody else, even to save my life." But what poor Wirz, within two hours of his execution, would not say for his life, the gentlemen from Maine says to the country for the sake of keeping his party in power. [Sensation.] Sir, Christianity is a falsehood, justice is a lie, civilization is a cheat—or the man who would not make a false charge for his life was not a guilty or willful murderer.

Mr. Hill went on to argue that, on the logic of Mr. Blaine's speech (holding Mr. Davis responsible for the acts of Winder), President Grant might be held responsible for the acts of McDonald and Pierpont, and for the latter Mr. Blaine meant to establish a rule of construction that would authorize the country to arraign President Grant for complicity in the whisky frauds. Was Mr. Grant responsible, he asked, for the contract tendered for the Sanborn contract? or for the frauds in the District of Columbia? and yet Mr. Grant had actually sent to the Senate of the United States for confirmation for high office, the name of a man [alluding to Alexander R. Shephard, of Washington] who stood charged before the country with the grossest speculations and frauds as to the District, after the charges had been made and while they were pending. He [Hill] was neither the author nor the disciple of such political logic, but if the gentleman's [Blaine's] proposition was to rest on Mr. Davis' guilt or true, then by the same logic General Grant, instead of being entitled to a third term, was entitled to twenty terms in twenty penitentiaries. [Laughter.]

The argument was false: it was a libel on American rules of law, and was a precedent; no precedent for it could be found in any civilized country. He [Hill] acquitted General Grant of complicity in the whisky frauds, and the facts acquitted Mr. Davis of responsibility for any atrocity anywhere. Mr. Hill proceeded to quote the law of the Confederate Government on the subject of the treatment of prisoners, by which it is provided that rations for prisoners of war shall be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to enlisted men in the army of the Confederacy. That law, he said, was passed by the Confederate Congress, was approved by Davis, and was, so far as Davis' agency was concerned, executed. The gentleman from Maine has proven so far as to say that Mr. Davis had sent General Winder to Andersonville for the purpose of originizing a den of horrors. The answer to that was an order locating prisons, which Mr. Hill proceeded to read, and which provided that they should be in a healthy location, with plenty of pure water, running streams, and, if possible, trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw mills. That, he said, did not look like organizing a den of horrors. Mr. Blaine had said that no Confederate prisoner in the hands of the Federal authorities had suffered, but that they had not been allowed to buy whatever they wanted. The only answer he would give to that was that he himself had once had the honor of being in prison in the North, and on the first day of his imprisonment the officer in charge of the prison had kindly told him he would put him on Andersonville fare and would not allow him to buy anything. He [Hill] only got released from imprisonment after ten days' effort from General Dix, of New York.

He then proceeded to discuss the cause of the horrors at Andersonville. He said that the first cause was the want of medicine, but whose fault was it that they could not get medicine? They didn't have medicine in the Confederacy, and the Federal Government had made medicine contraband of war—a thing which never occurred in any war before—not even the Duke of Alva. Even the general officers had instructions to examine women passing the lines, to search their pocketcoats even, so as to prevent their carrying medicine to the Confederacy. Who, he asked, was responsible for that? There was also another misfortune, and that was the want of clothing. Clothing, of course, had been made contraband of war. He declared that whatever horrors existed at Andersonville, not one of them could be attributed to a single order of the Confederate Government, and that every one of them grew out of the necessity of the occasion, which necessity was fastened on the Confederates by the conduct of the other side.

He challenged Mr. Blaine to meet him face to face and fact to fact in the discussion of the question, declaring that the time was past when the country could accept impudence of assertion for force of argument—for the truth of history. He [Hill] didn't want to unfold the chapter on his side. He was an American, who honored his country and his whole country, and it was not pleasant for him to bring forward proof that any portion of his country had been guilty of wilful crime or wilful treatment of poor, wounded prisoners. Most of these horrors were inseparable from a state of war, and he wanted the people to recollect that, so that hereafter they should not be hurried into another war. Still, as a set-off to the gentleman's [Blaine's] statement about Andersonville, he would read some extracts from a letter written by a Confederate surgeon, who was a prisoner of war at Elmira. He read portions of that letter, in which it was stated that the mortality at Elmira was not less than at Andersonville.

Mr. PLATT asked him who was the author.

Mr. HILL replied that he didn't know.

Mr. PLATT declared that he lived within thirty-six miles of Elmira, and that the statements were unqualifiedly false.

Mr. HILL replied that he did not say that the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements quoted on the other side; he merely used them as a set-off. But, after all, what was the test as to the degree of misery suffered in Northern and Southern prisons? The test was the result. The report of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War (the Republican side of the House will believe him) exhibited the fact that of Federal prisoners in the hands of the Confederate authorities during the war, 22,576 had died, and that of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands, 26,436 had died. Surgeon General Barnes (he supposed the Republicans would believe him also) had given the number of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands during the war as 220,000, and of Federal prisoners in Confederate hands as 270,000. Therefore, out of the 270,000 prisoners in Confederate hands, only 22,576 had died, while out of the 220,000 Confederate prisoners in Federal hands 26,436 had died.

The ratio was twelve per cent. of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands died, and less than nine per cent. of Federal prisoners in the hands of the Confederates. My message to [addressing Mr. Blaine with great emphasis] who are the murderers?

I would have believed General Barnes in preference to any politician over there. The gentleman [Hill] was within thirty-six miles away from Elmira. Perhaps he could have smelled the small-pox that far; he certainly could not have seen it; and I venture to say that if the small-pox was at the prison camp he could have got him nearer than thirty-six miles. He is a wonderful witness. [Laughter], but it is not equal to the mutilated testimony which he [Hill] only quoted in part. I have proved that the Confederate authorities proposed to return your sick and wounded, without equivalent, to Elmira, and that you never designed to reply until December, 1864. I have proved that your high officers in command gave as a reason why you would not exchange prisoners that it would be inhuman to the prisoners but cruelty to the soldiers in the field. It was a part of your military policy to let your prisoners suffer, that your soldiers might be encouraged without an increase of its military force. I have also proved that with all the horrors which you have made such capital of, occurring at Andersonville, greater horrors occurred in prisons where you held our troops, and that the percentage of death was three per cent. greater among our prisoners in your hands than among your prisoners in our hands. When the gentleman from Maine rises again to give birth to that unmitigated effusion of genius without a fact to sustain it, in which he says, "And here, before my God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, I declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva nor the Low Countries' nor the massacre of Saint Bartholemew, nor the thumb screws of the Spanish Inquisition begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville," let him add to it. "And the atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the atrocities of Elmira, of Fort Douglass, of Fort Delaware; and of all the atrocities, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate Government stands acquitted from all responsibility and blame."

Mr. HILL then quoted from a speech made by Jefferson Davis to the Confederate soldiers after the retreat of General McClellan from before Richmond, in which he said that the crowning glory of the soldiers was their humanity to the wounded and the prisoners who had fallen into their hands. He also referred to the fact that the Richmond *Examiner*, when Mr. Blaine had quoted yesterday, as authority against Davis, had stated that the humanity and generosity of Jefferson Davis would inevitably ruin the Confederacy. The gentleman from Maine had introduced that witness to prove Davis guilty of inhumanity, and yet the witness said the humanity of Davis would ruin the Confederacy. Mr. Hill also quoted the following from the Richmond *Examiner*: "The enemy has gone from one unmanly cruelty to another; encouraged by their impunity, they are now and have been for some time inflicting on the people of the country the worst horrors of barbarous and uncivilized war; yet, in spite of all this, in his dealing with the enemy, he is gentle as a sucking dove." Was that, continued Mr. Hill, is the truth. Those of us who were there at the time known it to be a fact. One of the most persistent charges brought by the Richmond *Examiner* and some others against Davis, was his humanity. Over and over again has Mr. Davis been heard to say, when applied to to retaliate for the horrors inflicted on our prisoners [I quote his very language], "The inhumanity of the enemy to our prisoners can be no justification for a disregard by us of the rules of civilized warfare and Christianity." Therefore he prevailed in it, and this paper cried out against him that he would ruin the Confederacy.

But why bring up such subjects? War is always horrible; war always brings hardships, death, sorrow, pain and desolation; and he is unworthy to be considered a statesman, looking to the pacification of the country, who will parade the horrors inseparable from war for the purpose of keeping up the strife which produced those horrors. My message to the gentleman from Maine is this: There are no Confederates in this House; there are no Confederate ambitions, desires or purposes in this House; but the South is here; and here she insists to retain, by Constit

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1875.

NOT that the Democrats appear to love the Centennial less, but JEFF. DAVIS more.

ORGANIC disease is not likely to be cured by clothing the patient in a new suit—and yet amnesty is a good word.

GENERAL BUTLER was missed in the House debate on Monday. It was like Hamlet with the Prince left out.

SHOO-FLY COX roused himself in Congress on Monday and buzzed angrily but harmlessly about the ears of BLAINE.

ANOTHER ex-rebel has just been appointed to a committee clerkship in that Confederate almshouse, the National House of Representatives.

THERE is a proposal, at Albany, to grant a new charter to the city of New York. The city gets a new charter about once every two years, and its last state is always worse than the one preceding it.

Now that Congress has resumed its work, we trust Mr. RANDALL will excuse us for reminding him that he promised to cut down the Government expenses to the extent of forty millions. Let him bring along his promised reduction.

"FEW of the commercial cites on this continent show an increase in their commerce in 1875 over that of 1874."—*Boston Traveller.*

But Philadelphia is included among those few.

"GRANT gave 100,000 soldiers places in the Wilderness campaign, and they are not likely to be disturbed."—*Post.*

That paper has never forgiven General GRANT for whipping LEE, and it never will. Its hatred is in its blood.

RANDALL and his Democratic colleagues in Congress, started out with the determination to save forty millions in the appropriations; but have made up their minds, since then, that the figures were too high. They now talk of thirty millions as the limit of what they are going to save; but the probabilities are they will save nothing. If they do effect a few small savings, they will waste them all on Southern claimants.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature as it existed under the old Constitution appears to have been transferred to Washington. Congress has been in session but a month, and already the bills introduced number 902. At this rate they will run up to more than 2,000. In former sessions, it was a rare thing to reach the figures 1,000, in the numbering of bills; but the Democrats have got so much to do in the way of reform that they cannot be content with the old-time moderation.

SO MUCH interest exists in various parts of the North on the subject of emigrating to Florida that people will do well to heed the warning of a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, who says there is no opening for any one unless he is able and willing to go into the woods and clear a farm and has means to support himself till he can grow crops, or is able to hire his work done. Hundreds are there now looking for employment, and would be willing to work for their board. Florida is evidently no place for poor men.

ONE of the richest contributions to the literature of the war has just been unearthed at Washington in the shape of a letter from MURAT HALSTEAD to General HALLECK, written a few weeks before the capture of Vicksburg, in which he says:

"General Grant's Mississippi river operations are simply failures, and nothing can be done in that quarter. This is beyond argument. It is history. It is important that his army should be taken *from him* and sent up the Cumberland to General Rosecrans. Leave the Mississippi to our gunboats and a few garrisons, and extricate our army from the swamps, where disease will waste them, and they can never reach the enemy."

This was clearly a case in which the pen was not mightier than the sword.

SOME of the Eastern papers think that the moderate weather of this winter is something before unheard of; but then, there are not edited by the oldest inhabitants, and cannot be supposed to know much about it. HORACE GREELEY used to tell, in the *Tribune*, of hearing farmers in New Hampshire say that, in their varied existence, they had known of mild spells of weather that had enabled them, putting the experience of several years together, to plow in every month of the year. In some years the mild spell would come in December, in others in January, and still others in February. And as this happened so far north as New Hampshire, there was nothing odd in its happening further south.

FROM the annual report of President GOWEN, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, it is learned that the gross receipts of that corporation during 1875 were $12,660,927, against $14,452,121 in 1874; the gross expenses $8,130,159 in 1875, and $8,-530,768 in 1874; the net earnings being $4,-530,768 in 1875, as compared with $5,720,205 in 1874. Three dividends were paid in 1875, and another has been declared, payable January 25, 1876. The amount paid in dividends, including State tax, was $2,803,-775. The dividend to be paid will amount to $934,063 92, leaving a reserved fund of $65,453 54. The number of passengers carried during the past year was 6,938,129; tons of coal, 5,505,453; tons of merchandise, 2,-720,208, making a total tonnage of 10,099,-140, against 11,336,261 the year before, the falling off being attributable to the strike in the coal regions.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes that paper with an advance synopsis of the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Patents, which presents some interesting facts bearing upon the distribution of the inventive genius of the country. While in Connecticut there was one patent issued to every 761 inhabitants, in Arkansas the issues were but one to 44,000 inhabitants. The number of patents granted to residents of our own State was 2,034, being one to every 1,728 inhabitants. The total number of patents granted to citizens of the United States was 15,698, and to subjects of foreign countries, 590. To the six New England States there were issued 3,188 patents, being one to every 1,094 inhabitants; to the seven Middle States, including Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, 7,994, being one to every 1,623 inhabitants; to the nine Western States, including Missouri, 3,076, or one to every 3,360 inhabitants; to the twelve Southern States, 814, one to every 13,279 inhabitants; to the three Pacific States, 436, one to every 1,699 inhabitants; to the District of Columbia, 214, one to every 635 population; and to the nine Territories, 59, one to every 12,203 inhabitants.

JUDGE WILLIAM STRONG, of the United States Supreme Court, some months ago delivered in New York two lectures upon the "Relations of Civil Law to Church Polity, Discipline and Property," in one of which he showed that the right of people to associate upon the foundation of no matter how abured or offensive a faith, does not imply a right to violate civil laws in pursuance of that faith. In view of the fact that a Mormon test case is soon to come before the Supreme Court of the United States, the following language from Judge STRONG has special significance:

"I know of no power in the civil government which can prevent the formation of a church (if such an association can be called a church), on e of the articles of the creed of which should be that marriage imposes no obligations. * * * or that one in needy circumstances may, without sin, take the property of another to relieve his distresses against that other's consent. * * But whenever such principles are acted out, whenever an individual does any act accordant with such a creed, he becomes amenable to the civil law, and neither his church nor his creed can protect him against legal penalties. * * * It would be idle for a Mormon indicted for bigamy to plead that his second marriage was recognized as lawful by his church and sanctioned by his own religious convictions."

THE Democratic financial remedy, as agreed upon by the leaders and put into shape by Mr. PAYNE, of Cleveland, is to repeal the resumption section of the Finance bill of last winter, and compel the banks and the Government to lay by annually a reserve of five per cent. until they get enough to resume on. The first is right, in our judgment; but the second is as gross a blunder as the section proposed to be repealed. To pile up a reserve by slow accretions, not for present use but for some future employment, is as bad as fixing a day for resumption. Why cannot men, otherwise sensible, see that resumption will come of itself, and in its own good time, and that any forced measures to get ready for it are simply rods of terror held over the heads of the business community?

The bill framed by Mr. PAYNE is not a statesmanlike measure, but is intended merely to tide the Democracy over the Presidential campaign. It is a half-and-half measure, and has been dictated by the cowardice which has come over the Democratic leaders. It is neither hard money nor soft—neither fish, flesh nor good red herring. The party is without a financial policy, and it has not, in its ranks, a man fitted to frame one for it. The party must be kept together, and as it cannot agree, it is forced to compromise and shilly-shally, and, like the witches in "Macbeth," 'palter with us in a double sense."

THE TRUE EASTERN QUESTION.

Mr. EDWARD A. FREEMAN contributes an article to the *Fortnightly Review* on the "True Eastern Question," which throws a great deal of light upon the real difficulty between the Turkish Government and her European dependencies. The revolt in Herzegovina has called attention anew to what is known as the "Eastern Question," and it is well to look at the facts as Mr. FREEMAN presents them.

The prevalent idea as to the Eastern question, both in Western Europe and in this country, is that Russia wants to oust the Turks from their European possessions, so that she may take possession of them herself, while England prefers to maintain the Turkish Government as a poise against the Russian greed for territorial aggrandizement. But this is a mere incident of the Eastern question, and not the question itself. The true question, as Mr. FREEMAN states it, is whether a horde of barbarians shall still be allowed to hold the nations of Southeastern Europe in bondage. "It means," he says, "whether insolent oppressors shall still refuse to them, not only political freedom, but those common personal rights which even a decent despotism secures to its subjects. It means whether England and other European powers, which have hitherto agreed for their own supposed interests, to back up this fabric of oppression, shall any longer go on doing so. No one thinks the Turk can stand by his own strength. He stands because, hitherto, the powers of Europe have fancied that it suits their purposes to let him stand. The true Eastern question is whether European powers shall go on condemning the nations of Southeastern Europe to remain under barbarian bondage. Diplomatists and newspaper writers may sit and say that the Eastern question shall not be reopened. But the Eastern question *has* been reopened by the swords of the patriots of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

The wonder is, considering the brutalities and oppressions to which the Herzegovinan people have been subjected by their Turkish rulers, that any European government should be willing to stand by the oppressor; yet it is certain that while France, Italy, Germany, Russia and Austria have joined in an imperative note to the Sultan, demanding justice for the Christians suffering under Mahometan barbarism, England has so far held back and taken no part. In 1827, England sided with the Greeks against the Turks, but has always seemed ashamed of it; but in 1854 it took the other side, along with France and Sardinia, and has always been proud of her success in defeating a nation which never did her any harm, and in sustaining an anti-Christian power which is a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

It may seem odd to speak of the Turks as barbarians. We are so used to regard Turkey as a European power, that we naturally drift into thinking of it as differing from other European nations only in religion. But the Turks of to-day differ in nothing from the Turks of five hundred years ago. They are still the same barbaric horde. The stream of progress has swept by them; it has not carried them along with it. They are simply an Asiatic horde encamped upon European territory, holding millions of Christians in cruel subjection, through the connivance and with the assistance of most of the European Christian nations. We cannot state the case plainer than Mr. FREEMAN has put it:

"The one point to be clearly understood is that the state of things in Southeastern Europe is not an ordinary case of government good or bad. It is a case of subjection to a power which has no right to be called a government at all. The governments of civilized countries may be, and are, better or worse, more or less, in accordance with national feeling. There may be under them more or less of political freedom; the judicial and administrative system may be more or less well contrived, more or less purely carried out in practice. Still, in all of these governments, in all the various shades between pure despotism and pure democracy, the government at least professes to act on behalf of the general body of its subjects or citizens for the good of that general body. The worst European government professes to do equal justice between man and man in private causes and, for the most part, the profession is pretty fairly carried out. When it is otherwise it is commonly owing to some defect in the particular law, to some corruption on the part of the particular administrator of the law, or to some commonly owing to anything in the constitution of the governing power which makes it absolutely incapable of doing justice, even if it wishes to do it. Such governments may be better or worse; some may be positively bad; but they are not essentially bad; they are likely to get better. A government may be bad because it is a government of strangers offensive to national feeling, or because, though it is not a government of strangers, yet it is in the exclusive possession of one class of the nation. Such governments are bad governments; still they *are* governments. They discharge—at least there is nothing to hinder them from discharging—the primary duties of a government; life, property, female honor may be safe under them, and equal justice may be done in all matters of merely private interest.

"But the so-called Turkish Government does none of these things; it can do none of these things. The Turks are still as they have been ever since they landed in Europe, a mere horde of invaders. That they landed five hundred years ago makes no difference. A government is not made lawful merely because it had its beginning in a foreign conquest. A government which began in foreign conquest may be legalized in the course of time, sometimes in the course of a very short time. It is legalized as soon as the conquerors and the conquered feel themselves parts of one nation, with common national interests and feelings. It mattered very little to an Englishman of the reign of Henry II. on which side his forefathers fought on Senlac or at Hastings. It matters nothing to a modern Frenchman whether his forefathers were Gaul or Frank. But it matters now, just as much as it mattered five hundred years back, whether a man in Turkey is a Turk or a subject of the Turk. England is the land of the English; France is the land of the French; but Turkey is not the land of Turks; it is the land where the Turks hold other nations in bondage. The process of conquest which in other cases came to an end sooner or later, in some cases marvelously soon, has in Southeastern Europe gone on to this day. The distinctions, national and religious, which existed five hundred years ago are as broadly drawn now as they were then. The Greek, the Sclave, the other nations under the Turkish power remain now as distinct from the Turk as they were in the days of the first conquest. The Sultan is to his Christian subjects no more a national sovereign than he was five hundred years back. He was an alien master then and he remains an alien master now. Nowhere do the Turk and Christian look on one another as fellow countrymen. At the end of half a millennium the Turkish Government remains what it was at the beginning. The Turks remain, as they were then, an army of occupation in a conquered land.

"The Turkish Government is no government at all. It has no claim on the allegiance of those whom it calls its subjects. Wonderful as it is in the beginning, it has kept on the first wrong to this day. The Turk is as much an alien in European Turkey as he was when the land first began to be overrun by Mahometan hordes, in the chief of an intending horde, dwelling by force in the lands and houses of other men.

"We have learned that the thing which we have propped up and thought guaranteed and lent money to is not a nation even of the worst type, not a government even of the worst kind, but an alien horde encamped within the boundaries of other nations, and holding down those nations in cruel bondage. We gave our support on the condition of Turkish reform; we have now learned that Turkish reform is a thing which never can be."

If it were left to the people of the several oppressed nations of Southeastern Europe, they would soon change this state of things; but they are kept under by England, and the other nations who are afraid to disturb the balance of power; but even as it is, they have been driven to take up arms by outrages such as are told in the old tale of the the Sicilian Vespers, and of the daughters of Skedasos of Leuktra. "Every pretty girl," it is said at Ragusa, "is carried off as a matter of course;" and it was a specially foul outrage of this kind which led to the present revolt in Herzegovina. If Servia, Montenegro and Bosnia were not held back by Austria and Russia, and if England would keep her hands off, the Herzegovinans would soon get help enough to expel the Turk.

But, while the sympathies of Europe are with the struging rebels, diplomacy steps in and must have its say. It demands in the name of Austria, Italy and France, that the Sultan shall reform his administration and give guaranties of maintaining such reform; and while diplomacy is discussing the details of the demanded reforms, no help must be given to the rebels. The Sultan answers that he will reform the administration, but that he prefers to do it in his own way, free from dictation or foreign interference. In the meantime the Herzegovinans are left to struggle single handed.

No one, of course, believes that the Sultan is in earnest in his promises of reform. The Herzegovinans do not ask for reform, but for deliverance from the Turkish yoke and national independence. They can work for themselves whatever reform they need. The evil is far too deeply rooted for any mere attempts at reform to mend it. No real reform can proceed from Mahometans bearing rule over Christians. They would not reform if they could, and they could not if they would. A Mahometan government cannot, if it will, give equality to the subjects of other religions. It may rule well over a Mahometan people, but it cannot rule well a Christian people. The revolted land asks, not for reforms which cannot be had, but for freedom, which can be had; and the only point at issue, in the Eastern question, is whether the subjected Christian provinces shall become free, or whether, by the strong arm of the Christian governments of Europe, they shall be held captive under Mahometan heels, subject to outrages and wrongs innumerable.

As to the temper of the other nations which are adjacent to Herzegovina, there can be no question. Their sympathies are with their suffering Christian brethren. Servia is already free from the Turkish yoke; Bosnia and Herzgovina have made up their minds to get rid of it or perish; and nothing but Russian or Austrian influence keeps Montenegro, Bulgaria and Albania from rushing to the contest against the hated Mahometan. As an instance of the feeling there prevailing, we give the following translation of part of a manifesto recently published in the *Glas Tchernogortza* (The Voice of the Montenegrin), the official newspaper of Prince NIKITA, in reference to the revolt in Herzegovina:

"Nor is Turkey in a position to introduce a state of things with which the Christian nations will be satisfied. Her promises are so many lies. Her announced reforms cannot be carried out, and, even if they could, would not satisfy the people. Her Sultan professes himself anxious to live at peace with the Christians, and her people continue to dishonor and kill Christian women and children. But the Christians in Turkey have the same claim to liberty as other happier nations, and the Herzegovinans prefer death to the reimposition of the Ottoman yoke. Such being the case, is it imaginable that the European powers will have the courage to support the Turks—the Turks engaged in exterminating a Christian and European race, those Turks whose unrestrained tyranny is a disgrace and a burning scar in the face of Europe? We are convinced that the sacrifices made on the altar of liberty will this time not be in vain. The strength displayed by the insurrection will produce a result; right will triumph over wrong, and freedom over tyranny. We hail the success of the insurgents, and loudly proclaim that we shall ever vindicate their cause."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Illinois Supreme Court has got a new Dickey.

Wagner says he will not come to our Centennial. Let him wag elsewhere then.

Chicago is holding meetings on the subject of kindergarten culture. Pittsburgh is not.

"The lords and ladies of the capital" is an expression by the flunkey of the *Courier-Journal.*

A partridge was shot in Massachusetts the other day, with 884 black-birch buds in its crop.

A crack concern. The American Whip Company has just declared a dividend of ten per cent.

A Jersey magistrate has sent a dentist to prison for thirty days for contempt of court, by "jawing."

A petrified girl has been discovered in an Arkansas cave. Stony hearted lasses are quite common.

Correct. The New York courts have decided against the legality of theatrical performances on Sunday.

Secretary Chandler proposes to have State boards of examination to handle applicants for pensions.

Five thousand fools assembled in Houston, Texas, the other day, to see a circus get off a railroad train.

"Of the making of books there is no end." Twenty thousand new volumes were copyrighted last year.

According to their own statements there are now living three hundred and fifty persons who were born prior to July 4, 1776.

The daughter of a rich Michigan banker sings in an Indiana saloon. She was married in haste and repents at her leisure.

Bowen is still desirous of doing good. This is shown by his offer of the Moody and Sankey hymns to all who will take the *Independent.*

Illinois has two pieces of sculpture by Canova. Wells College, at Aurora, owns them. They are marble busts of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise.

Mrs. Amy Rigg, of Texas, saw her husband walking with two strange women, whereupon she amy-cably but rigg-orously trounced both of them.

A son of Dan. Voorhees is playing Hamlet in Indiana, where his father's reputation serves in some degree instead of genuine histrionic ability.

An extensive petrified forest has been discovered in the desert of Northwestern Humboldt, west of the Black Rock range of mountains, in Nevada.

Ah! A German chemist has obtained ferrocyanide of tetramethylammonium by saturating ferrocyanic acid with tetramethylammonium-hydrate!

A New York lady has a punch-bowl that belonged to Mithridates, the Great King of Pontus, who has been dead these eighteen hundred years, and more.

A California inventor has patented a contrivance for driving sewing-machines, which does away with the treadle. It is driven by and runs like clockwork.

An immense herd of Buffalo has appeared in the vicinity of Cheyenne, a circumstance which has not occurred before since they were driven from there about twelve years ago.

The Khedive's heir-apparent is to visit the Centennial, to which he will contribute some of the famous Egyptian flesh-pots, and a few of the bricks made by the Israelites, without straw.

The number of patriotic dramas for our Centennial year is likely to be little short of astonishing. Every actor will think himself a George Washington, and every actress a Molly Stark.

The heaviest special co-partnership ever organized in American started out in New York with the New Year. It includes the combination of seven capitalists, who contribute an aggregate $800,000.

One of the important points of contrast between the days of 1776 and the present time is found in Wall street. When the Declaration of Independence was signed there was not a bank in America.

PERSONAL.

"Old-Man-Afraid-of-his-Wives" is what the Indians call Brigham Young.

On the roll of the pension agency at Hartford, Conn., is borne the name of Mrs. Lucy E. Burbeck, of New London, Conn., the widow of Henry Burbeck, who was a general in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Burbeck is ninety-four years of age, but is still able to sign her name to the vouchers for one hundred and fifty dollars which she receives each quarter.

Doctor Shipley, a gentleman who for many years had charge of an asylum for the insane in Lexington, Ky., asserts that ex-Deputy Collector John A. Joyce, the convicted member of the St. Louis whisky ring, is insane. He says that Joyce has twice been under his care for treatment of the ailment, and that his strange conduct and speeches are manifestations of his dementia. Now for a pardon.

The Rev. Mr. Glendenning, late of Jersey City, and of unwholesome notoriety, has not found a bed of roses in his new field, Henry, Ill. His enemies are bitter, and suffer no particle of evidence against him to go unused. One day last week over fifty copies of the "Life of Mary Pomeroy" were sold in the town. Steps have been taken to form a Union Church in the community of all persons so disposed, and to employ an independent preacher.

A case recalling the rollicking days of "Charley O'Malley," "Jack Hinton" and "Tom Burke of Ours" has just been tried before the English courts. A young officer sued his colonel for damages upon the ground of malicious treatment during his connection with the regiment. It came out in evidence that Stackpole, the subaltern, had upon one occasion been drinking in a piece of public entertainment in Scotland with a certain ungodly priest or parish minister. These two gentlemen got into an altercation, and, as the best means of settling the dispute, resorted to their first. It was the army against the church, and the young ensign and the clerical descendant of John Knox rolled upon the floor in fierce conflict. Mr. Stackpole lost his case.

A NEW CURE FOR PARALYSIS.

How a Young Woman Restored Her Paralyzed Arm to Action.

[From the Virginia Enterprise.

"About a year ago a curious thing happened here," yesterday remarked a robust and rosy-cheeked butcher, whom we had been complimenting on his fresh and healthy appearance. "I know," continued our butcher acquaintance, "that, as a rule, men engaged in my business enjoy good health, and have a fresh, rosy look; but whether dabbling in blood and breathing and absorbing the fumes and vapors arising from fresh meats has anything to do with this, as you appear to believe, I cannot say; neither have I seen any blood drinking, either by butchers or others. But, as I have said, a very curious circumstance occurred here about a year ago. I generally work in the market—so I must get my red cheeks through what I absorb from the meats I handle—but about a year ago one of our butchers took sick, and I filled his place in the slaughter house for about six weeks.

"I had not been in the slaughter house long until one afternoon about two o'clock—our time to begin killing—a carriage drove up. Two ladies alighted; one known to me as the wife of the superintendent of one of our leading Comstock mines, and the other a young lady from San Francisco, as I afterward learned. I saw, almost as soon as the ladies arrived, that the younger one had no use of her right arm. It was so completely paralyzed that she was obliged to move it about with her left hand. I observed that when she wanted to put her deadhand into her muff she was obliged to reach through with her left, get hold of the hand and then draw it to where she wanted it, just as though it had been a skein of yarn. Well, it appears there had been some understanding about the young lady coming there, but what she did not a little surprised some of us the first day she came. The ladies stood looking on while we hauled up a bullock and knocked him on the head. No sooner had the knife been withdrawn from the animal's throat than the young lady threw off the large mantle that she wore, and, rushing forward, sat down upon the floor just at the bullock's neck, where a torrent of blood was gushing. She then bared her right arm and thrust it into the shoulder into the gaping and blood-spouting throat of the animal, holding it there until the blood had ceased to flow. We were then killing about thirty animals every afternoon, and every day regularly the girl came and thrust her dead arm into the bleeding throat of one or more of them. That girl had great courage, and was not one of your over-nice kind, I can tell you. She had a coarse dress of some heavy woollen stuff that she wore for the purpose, and when the bullock fell, and the knife had done its work, she at once ran up and seated herself on the floor, as regardless of the blood as if it had been so much water. There she would hang across the neck of the beast until it ceased to bleed. She was so brave that we were all glad when she got well. I remember how happy she was when she came one day and showed us that she could begin to open and close her fingers. From that time forward she improved rapidly. Soon she could move her arm, and finally could grasp and lift things with her hand. I think she came for about three weeks before she was cured. The last day she came she was quite bright and merry—more so than I had ever seen her. After putting on her mantle she thanked us all for our kindness to her and shook hands with us, giving us the cured hand, which, as she laughingly said, we had 'some right to.' After the young lady went away we thought we should see many persons there to try the blood bath, but none have ever come. The girl was the only one, and I never saw anything like it before or since."

CLARION, Pa.

Installation of New County Officers—Looking Into the Transactions of Last Year—Journalistic—Plowing.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, PA., January 8, 1876.

Last Monday, the 3d inst., was an eventful day in the history of Clarion county. For the first time since the organization of the county, the star of Democracy was not in the ascendency, the scepter had departed out of their hands, and Republicans occupied the "orfices." On that day the new officers elect were sworn in and severally assumed the duties of their positions.

Our gentlemanly friend, M. Arnold, Esq., presides in the Prothonotary's office, and as even our Democratic friends concede that he is capable and honest, he will render satisfaction. His predecessor, J. B. Wagner, Esq., retires with good wishes of all. Mr. Gwin, our Republican Treasurer, has taken hold of his office, appointed J. B. Patrick, Esq., his clerk, and although a Democrat, is complimented from home for seeking to set aside the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, with right, justice and honesty on his side, I apprehend that it will not bear contract than the instigators of the contest expected when they commenced, to oust Mr. Gwin. Our new Board of Commissioners is a very quiet, and, although three of them are Democrats, a Republican clerk, George W. Wilson, was chosen. Mr. W. is a competent clerk, an honorable and worthy citizen, and was also a gallant Union soldier. He owes his selection, in a measure, to the determination of the so-called jail ring to foist their old candidate on them as much as many supposed for the purpose of covering up some scheme. Their persistency in this matter and their apparent determination to carry this point at all hazards, so disgusted Mr. Burns, one of the new Democratic Commissioners, who is an honest, upright man, that he voted for Mr. Wilson, which vote was presented by Captain Phillips, the Republican member of the board, and thus Mr. W. was elected. Mr. Burns has since taken his action in this matter in that ring who have heretofore controlled our county affairs for the purpose of benefiting their own pockets, are likely to come to grief.

Our County Auditors are busy at work investigating the affairs of the county for the past year, and our people are anxiously awaiting the result of their labors in order to ascertain where some of our taxes have gone. If it should prove that there have been some "crooked transactions" in our county affairs for the past year, "let the guilty be punished."

We have three papers published in our town, and all are in a prosperous condition. The *Republican*, under the management of W. R. Johns, is giving a good account of itself, and its course in the last campaign was certainly a prudent one. The two Democratic papers, the *Democrat* and the *Jacksonian*, still occasionally spit out their wrath at each other, each one charging the other with being the cause of their defeat last fall. The *Jacksonian* is rapidly increasing in circulation, and now claims to be the organ of the party.

Our farmers in this section are busy plowing, a very unusual thing at this time of year, particularly in this section. And such weather as we are now experiencing is unknown heretofore to the oldest inhabitant. P.

A CURIOUS SCENE.

An Ex-President Reading Shakespeare in a Shoe Shop.

[From Johnson's Centennial History of Erie County, N. Y.]

I have mentioned several relatives of President Fillmore, all men of grand physical proportions and more than ordinary mental vigor, and all of some local prominence. Among them was the President's uncle, Calvin Fillmore, "the old Colonel," as he was generally called by his acquaintances in his later years. He had been a colonel of militia, a local politician of some mark and, also, like the leading men of society at an early day, keeper of a village tavern. When I knew him, however, he had retired from active business, and was chiefly noted among his townsmen for his genial ways, and his quaint and witty sayings.

The old Colonel was a great admirer of Shakespeare, and might frequently be heard in some village resort quoting passages from his favorite bard, an acquaintance with whom was not, as may be imagined, a common accomplishment among frontier settlers. After he became quite aged he leased his house—a large, old-fashioned, red, frame building, between the two villages of Java and No. 4, David Johnson, with whom he boarded. Mr. J. was a shoemaker by trade, but, being himself quite old, did only such work as he could perform at his residence.

Joseph H. Shearer, Esq., of Aurora, relates a curious incident which he observed at the house just mentioned one winter afternoon, about 1868 or 1869. Mr. Shearer had located his shoe bench and its accessories in one of the most comfortable rooms in the house, and there the old Colonel was accustomed to sit and chat and tell stories and quote Shakespeare to such of his neighbors as might be present.

On the occasion in question Mr. Shearer, on entering the room, found Mr. Johnson on his bench pegging away at a dilapidated sole, the old Colonel near by with a look of eager interest on his face, two or three other elderly gentlemen of the neighborhood in listening attitudes, while in the midst of them sat Hon. Millard Fillmore, reaking Shakespeare under the direction of his venerable relative.

Mr. S. quietly took a seat and the reading proceeded, the deep voice of the ex-President being but slightly interrupted by the noise of Mr. Johnson's shoe-hammer. One selection being concluded, the Colonel would say:

"Now, Millard, read that passage about—" referring to some favorite portion of "Macbeth," or "Julius Cæsar," or "Coriolanus," as the case might be—and "Millard" would accordingly turn to the designated place, and again the deliver the lofty thoughts of Avon's bard in sonorous tones, with a subdued accompaniment of pegging-hammer. Then another, and another passage would be pointed out, and thus for an hour or more the entertainment proceeded, apparently to the great interest of the little audience, and certainly to the intense delectation of the old Colonel.

It was a peculiar scene, and one oddly illustrative of several phases of American life.

The fashionable churches are now compelled to economize in their choir expenses, and the compaints among the fancy choirs are great.

OHIO NEWS.

The State Sheep Breeding Association will hold a meeting in Cadiz on the 16th of February.

The Eaton *Register* says that Mrs. John Anderson Ott, of Euphemia, was found dead in her bed on the 2d inst.

Mrs. Mary Emerick, widow of the late Wm. Emerick, died at Enterprise, Preble county, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-nine years.

W. B. Locke and C. F. Grosvenor have just issued the first number of the Troy *Free Press*, a weekly successor of the *Bulletin.*

A case of affinity has come to our ears. Nine years ago a couple were married at Cambridge and soon separated. Last week they were married again.

Thursday, December 30th, was the seventieth anniversary of the marriage of Lewis and Annie B. Larsh, of Dixon township, Preble county. They are healthy at ninety-one.

Charles Smith, an aged citizen of the vicinity of Steivideo, Darke county, was killed on the night of the 1st inst., while returning home from a visit to a neighbor, by the limb of a tree, which was blown off by the wind in the forest through which he and his wife were passing.

Congressman Wheeler, of New York, thinks Congress will adjourn early in June. He is also confident that both the next House and the next President will be Republican. He said to the Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* recently: "Unless our people fling away all their chances, we shall take the country by a rousing majority next year."

How the Blood is Filtered.

When the blood contains the morbid elements which produce rheumatism, gout and venal disorders, the kidneys ought, for it is their office, to filter from the blood, in its passage through them, these hurtful impurities. When they do not, they may be incited to a thorough performance of their duty, and the blood thoroughly depurated by that admirable corrective of organic inactivity, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only is torpidity of the kidneys overcome, through the agency of the Bitters, but digestion is facilitated, bilious tendencies counteracted, and the bowels stimulated to a fine discharge of their function, which, in connection with that of the kidneys, tends to free the system from the bodily refuse, whose retention is so prejudicial to health.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak nerves, trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, nervous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyes, frequent blushings flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, Depot and Office, No. 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. As a truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine to enrich the blood, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, regulates the system and strengthens.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, No. 239 North Ninth street, below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. It is sold only in $1 bottles, with a photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all other is counterfeit. Sold by all druggists.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send Pin and Stomach removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. No fee until cured. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MAINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, H. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Haller, Solicitor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Elegant Illustrated Quarto,

A CENTURY AFTER.

Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Compiled by Distinguished Authors. 50 cents a copy. ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT and J. W. LAUDERBACH, Publishers, Philadelphia.

PRESTON BARR, Agent,
106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

HALE, KILBURN & CO.

Sole Manuf's of the Prize Medal
CHAMPION FOLDING BED

Warranted Best and Cheapest in the World. Illustrated Circulars and Price List Mailed Free.
48 & 50 North Sixth St., Philada., Pa.
Branch Store, 611 Broadway, New York.

THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - - $5,350,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.

The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made prompt payment annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically in order to secure safety. It pays losses promptly, and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium of life assurance, or increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the payment of three annual premiums. *Policies issued at Life rates.*

JAMES L. PENNYPACKER, Pres't; SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't; H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice Pres't; JAMES WEIR MAXWELL, Actuary; HENRY D. MAXWELL, Secretary.

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy

CHESTER, PA.

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 6TH.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the health and habits of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT,
PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS
Most Popular PENS in Use.
SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION.
WORKS CAMDEN, N.J. NEW YORK OFFICE 26 JOHN ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and PHYSICAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREERWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Applv, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, for office.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, ILL., No. 28 UNION BUILDING,
December 16, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until, and opened at, 12 o'clock M., Saturday, January 15, 1876, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, or Yankton, D. T., (as principal starting points) and Fort Benton, M. T., and separate proposals will also be received for transportation between Bismarck (at the N. P. R. R. crossing of the Missouri river) and Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., (as principal starting point), and Fort Benton, from March 20 to October 31, 1876.

Each proposal must be in triplicate and be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), executed by two good and sufficient responsible persons (certified as fully responsible by the Judge or Clerk of a United States District Court), guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished immediately by him in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Lists and specifications and requirements for the information of bidders, form of contract to be entered into in case of award to them, and forms of bonds can be had by application to this office, or to the offices of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; or Sioux City, Iowa; and no bid will be entertained, under any circumstances, unless the bidder is present in person, or by duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bids, and in the form of proposal must be shown that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all respects if awarded to him.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River," and addressed to the undersigned.

S. B. HO

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1876.

The business among the banks and financial institutions continued quiet today, the principal features in the loan market still being the condition of ease and strength previously noted. The commercial situation, while rather eventless at present, is not wholly unsatisfactory. As we draw away from the starting point of the year, business in some departments betrays indications of coming revival, though not much activity can reasonably be expected before next month. Many firms have not yet completed the work of stock-taking and placing their affairs in order for a new campaign. In closing up the affairs of the old, and entering upon the new year, the wisest are those who so arrange, or can so control their business, that a maintenance of the proper relation between income and outgo may be counted upon, even if the improvement in trade should not be commensurate with general expectation. A business that is prepared to stand the shock of hard times can easily adapt itself to any improvement which may come about, but a business which has to trust too much to a favorable future is in peril, whenever the business sky happens to become cloudy. It has been pretty thoroughly established during the past two years, that our business interest can undergo a very severe strain, and having been able to stand up under the storms of the past, they will be apt to do well under the improvement that must come sooner or later.

—We extract from the Chicago *Tribune* the following figures showing the totals of the leading items of the statement of the Chicago national banks for December 17, compare them with the corresponding figures of the same statement for the Pittsburgh banks. They are of some interest, as showing the comparative condition of the two leading banking points west of the Allegheny Mountains:

	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.
Loans	$22,055,250	$24,559,838
Cash assets	7,102,227	12,975,368
Capital and surplus	13,580,227	12,027,500
Deposits	16,218,720	25,686,704
Circulation	7,381,037	2,700,000
Total assets	29,180,483	40,431,204

—Concerning the interest in default on the bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, we learn from *Hassler's Financial Record* that the trustees of the consolidated first mortgage, who are now in technical possession of the road as receivers (but especially restrained from interfering with its management by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis), have been ordered by the court to pay the coupons of certain bonds, as follows:

The coupons for January and July, 1875, from the $686,500 of Indiana Central ten per cent. bonds;

The coupons for February and August, 1875, from $74,024 25 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington income bonds.

The coupons for April, 1875, from the $825,000 Union and Logansport first mortgage bonds;

The coupons for May, 1875, from the $821,000 Columbus and Indianapolis Central second mortgage bonds.

The coupons for July, 1875, from the $2,632,000 Columbus and Indianapolis Central firsts; from the $1,700 Columbus and Indianapolis common firsts; from the $352,500 Columbus and Indianapolis preferred firsts, and from $3,500 Columbus and Indianapolis seconds.

And the coupon for August, 1875, from the $831,500 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington firsts. Making a total of cent. 686,500; of seven per cent. on $74,024 25, and of three and a half per cent. on $4,915,500, or total payments of $343,87.

—The *Journal of Commerce* publishes an exhaustive statement of the amount of interest on State bonds, and dividends on stocks now being paid in New York, amounting to a total of $22,495,132. This sum does not include the interest on Government bonds paid on the first of the present month. The following is a summary of the amounts paid under the various heads:

States	$ 721,456
Banks	3,046,966
Railroads	17,589,792
Insurance	536,620
Miscellaneous	1,026,240
Grand total	$22,495,132

—In review of the financial and commercial events of the past year, the *Alta California* says:

The year that has just now closed has been an eventful one in a financial point of view, although it has been of fair commercial prosperity. As a whole, all branches of industry have prospered, and the surplus products of the State, as expressed in exports, values, etc., have been greater than ever, while the population has considerably increased. The mining and agricultural productions have been very large, and the breadth and profits of trade have been quite equal to those of previous years. The merchants have done a fair business, notwithstanding that the disastrous state of affairs in the East has had a tendency to depress prices of commodities produced here and therefore of imported merchandise on hand here. The general soundness of the commercial community amidst the financial difficulties that one by one only too prominent, has been a matter of State pride and congratulation. The New Year opens with a continuation of the weather favorable to mining, farming and grazing. Waters still abundant for hydraulic washing, and even at high elevations on the Sierra there has been little obstruction to work by freezing.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 11, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123⅛	123⅛				
5-20's, 1865	116⅛	116⅛				
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	119⅛				
5-20's, 1867	119⅜					
5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅛					
5-20's, 1868	120¼	120¼				
10-40's	117⅛	117⅜				
6's of the curr'cy	118⅛	118⅛				
Currency 6's	122	122				
New 5 per cents	113⅝	113⅝				
Western Union Tel	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Quicksilver		29	29			
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Panama			127	128		
Adams Express		102				
American Express		67				
Wells, Fargo & Co		107	107		106⅞	
Erie	16		15⅞		15⅞	
Michigan Central			93½	92⅝	93¼	93¼
Michigan Southern	63⅜	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	64
Illinois Central		99	99		99	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh		96				
Northwestern		40¾			40¾	
Do preferred		82			82	
Fort Wayne		133¾				
Chicago & Alton		100				
Do preferred		133¾				
Chicago & Rock Island		107				
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne		131				
Chicago & Northwestern		58¾				
Do preferred		79				
Rock Island		106			106¼	106¼
St. Paul common	36⅞	37			36⅞	36⅞
Do preferred	69¾	70			70¾	70¾
Wabash common	3	3			3	3
Fort Wayne		98			98	
Ohio & Mississippi		17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Union Pacific	71¾	71¾	71¾		71¾	72
Harlem	133½	132½	132¾		132¾	
Hannibal & St. Jos	20½	19½	19½		20¼	20¼
Do preferred					29¼	30¼
Iron Mountain		15	15			
C., C. & I. C		3⅜				
Missouri Pacific						11⅜
Atlantic & Pacific Tel						84
S. Carolinas, April		34				
S. Carolina, July		34				
Missouri 6's		102⅜				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			53½
Reading			51¾
United Co.'s of N. J	134½	135	
Oil Creek	12	13	
Lehigh Valley			62¾
Allegheny Valley			34½
Central Transportation	45	45¼	
Empire Transportation			50¼
E., C., & N. I. R. R.	80½		

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Money 7 per cent., gold, 1-32 per diem, closing easy at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6½@8 per cent. Customs receipts $389,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $291,000. Clearings $31,000,000. Sterling quiet at 484½@488.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113, advanced to 113¼ fell off to 112⅝ and closed at 112⅝. Rates paid for carrying were 4½, 6, 6¼, 7 and finally 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds quiet but steady. Railroad bonds firm, with the exception of Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible, which decline to 20 but rebounded at the close to 21¼. State securities steady. On the opening of business at the Stock Exchange there was a break in Hannibal and St. Joseph shares to 18¾, for common and 26 for preferred on telegrams from the West, stating that some parties were about making a move for the appointment of a receiver. The whole market was affected slightly for a time by the above rumors, but subsequently became firm and advanced, continuing firm to the close, when the highest prices of the day were prevalent. Lake Shore shares were the favorites. In late transactions Northwestern was conspicuous for a bulge, preferred rising to 83 and common to 40¼. St. Paul was strong, advancing to 70¾ for preferred and 37¾ for common. Lake Shore at the close was firmer and advanced to 64, the highest point of the present upward movement. Hannibal and St. Joseph recovered to 20¾ for common and 27¾ for preferred. Western Union rose to 75¾ and was strong. The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad show an increase of $6,000 for the first week of January compared with the same time last year. The net earnings of the Michigan Central for November last were $193,661. H. W. Miller, operator on the bear side, failed, and 900 Lake Shore and 600 Western Union were sold out under the rule for his account. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 123,000 shares, of which 9,600 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern, 12,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 6,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph and 52,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	Toledo & Wabash	3¼
Pacific Mail	37⅝	Do preferred	8
Adams Express	102½	Fort Wayne	98¾
Wells Fargo Ex	82	Terre Hute	5
United States Ex	54	Do preferred	19
American Ex	57½	Chicago & Alton	100
New York Central	106¾	Do preferred	133¾
Erie	15⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Do preferred	31	Burling'n & Qu'cy	117¾
Harlem	132½	Hannibal & St. Jos	20¼
Do preferred	131	Delaware & Lack	118½
Mich. Central	93¼	Mariposa	9
Lake Shore	63¾	Do preferred	19¾
Illinois Central	99¼	Panama	128
Cleve. & Pitts	96	Missouri Pac	11¾
Northwestern	40¼	Atlantic & P., p'f'd	45¾
Do preferred	82	Union Pac. stock	72
N. J. Central	103	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
Rock Island	106¼	Union Pac. bonds	103½
St. Paul	37¼	Do land grants	103¼
Do preferred	73¼		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123⅛	10-40's	119¼
5-20's, 1865	115⅞	10-40's coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	120¼	New 5's	113⅛
5-20's, 1867	119⅜	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	120¼		
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	45¼	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, January 11, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills was 1⅝@1⅝ per cent., being 1⅜ below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93 9-16; for account 93 13-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104½; 5-20's, 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 106; new 5's 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 96¾; Erie 17⅛; do preferred 30.

PARIS, January 11.—Rentes 65 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 11.—United States bonds—New 5's 96¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Gold 113. Sight ⅛ per cent. discount. Sterling—Commercial 480@481; bank 484@485.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, January 11, 1876. }

There was some increase in the volume of trade over that of yesterday, but still the amount of business done was comparatively light. The receipts of grain continue light, but there was a fair feeling and transactions were moderately active. Country produce was quiet with a rather firmer feeling in the values of some leading staples consequent upon the advent of the cold weather. Provisions, groceries and general merchandise were steady and unchanged. The only important movement in prices was the sharp advance in petroleum, which is fully noted under that head.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	4,974	Butter, pkgs	111
Corn, bus	5,661	Bacon, pcs	4,033
Wheat, bus	7,300	Bacon, lbs	25
Barley, bus	1,800	Potatoes, bus	200
Rye, bus	1,000	Hay, bales	455
Oats, bus	4,032		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices are given, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—Receipts continue rather light, but there is a somewhat better demand and the feeling seems to be improving. Values are quotably unchanged. Wheat was quiet and unchanged. The present rates are: Michigan white, 98@1 00; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 32@1 35; do red winter $1 20@1 30, the latter for strictly prime quality. Northwestern red $1 35@1 38; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected, do $1 00@1 10, as to quality. Corn was in moderate demand and steady. We quote new shelled at 56@56c for good yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 63@ 65c. Oats were easy at yesterday's prices. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 38@40c; No. 2 do at 44@45c; Western white at 43@44c. Barley—Not much doing. Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 for bushel; choice spring $1 18

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, January 12, 1876.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 11, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.367	12	61	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M..	30.219	22	58	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.157	22	72	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer..30.25 Highest thermon.....34
Mean thermom... 19.5 Lowest thermom.....7

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FSWTF

The Industrial School Project.

The committee of the Central Board of Education and citizens having in charge the subject of the establishment of an Industrial School in Pittsburgh met last evening. The report of Professor Luckey and the subject generally was discussed at length.

Council Committees.

Under the provisions of law the standing committees of City Council must organize within ten days after their appointment. The following committees have been called:

Finance and Gas, Wednesday, two o'clock P. M.

Streets, on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

Surveys, Roads, Markets and City Property at two o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Retrenchment and Reform, on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

The Wingard Brick Burning Furnace.

In the case of the Ragot De Montereux Gas Company vs. E. V. Wingard and John Huckenstein, argued in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan, a few days ago—being an action to recover for an alleged infringement of letters patent for a furnace for burning brick—the court decided that the use of the Wingard furnace by the respondents is not an infringement of complainant's patent, and the complaint was dismissed at cost of the complainants.

Alleged Illegal Commitment.

Dennis Butler will be brought before the Court of Common Pleas, to-morrow morning, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued at the instance of his step-father, Martin Shea. Butler was committed to the Workhouse, by Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, on a charge of cruelty to animals—fighting chickens at McKeefe's Rocks, on New Year's day. It is alleged that the commitment was illegal.

High Rates on the Connellsville Line.

The advance of freights on the Connellsville road is exciting no little comment among shippers; and a number of manufacturers, who have been receiving large quantities of coal by that road, will get their supplies by river unless a change is made. It is said that 4 50 per car for coal, is now charged from West Newton to Pittsburgh, a distance of 30 miles, and that from Mt. Savage the price has been advanced from $31 to $42 50 per car.

The Hazlewood Oil Company.

Notice has been published of the quarterly dividend, six per cent., to the stockholders of the Hazlewood Oil Company, and inquiry has been made regarding the company. We learn that it was organized in 1872 and by the fall of 1873 the works were in operation on Bull Run. From the start the yield of oil has varied from 200 to 1,000 barrels of oil per day, and now the production is about 500 barrels daily. The company has made regular six per cent. quarterly dividends. Its capital stock is $200,000, and the company owns two hundred acres of land, and have a lease of two hundred more in Butler county. The officers of the company are: T. J. Craig, President, and George T. Oliver, Secretary. There is no stock in the market.

The Board of Revision—Organization.

The Board or Revision was called to meet yesterday morning, for the purpose of organization for the year. Thos. H. Phelps, Secretary of the Board, was on hand, but in answer to the roll call Messrs. Brennan, Davis, Davis, Lewis, McCoy and Stecks were the only ones who responded. As a quorum was not present, the Board adjourned until one o'clock.

The Board met according to adjournment at one o'clock in the afternoon, and organized by electing the President.

The rules governing the last Board were then adopted.

After a resolution had been adopted authorizing the President to appoint a Finance Committee, the Board adjourned.

Dr. Brown Sequard's Treatment.

As referred to in the Evening *Chronicle* of January 11th, being an application of a heated platinum point to the fleshy covering of the back for spinal disease. Even though in itself a proper treatment, is coarse and unscientific as executed by the great Pathologist of Europe. The object of this operation is neither to burn nor to cut, but a peculiar electrolytic—chemical effect—which experience has demonstrated to be produced by a pure orange heat. The Doctor certainly fails to maintain a uniform temperature as soon as the platinum instrument is removed from the furnace, and his many failures must be attributed to the want of proper regulating apparatus, or condition in his instrument. With the electro-cautery instruments, of any construction, I obviate all these difficulties. Any desired heat can be maintained during my operations for the purpose of pain, others, and success is more certain. T. F. FRANK, M. D., Electric Physician and Surgeon, 258 Penn Avenue.

The Hempfield Railroad.

The stockholders of the Ohio and Baltimore Short Line Railway Company, otherwise the Hempfield Railroad Extension, met at Washington, Pa., on Monday, and elected the following Board or Directors for the ensuing year: C. M. Reed, Wm. W. Smith, Dr. Thomas McKennan, Wm. Workman, John W. Hunter, Keyser, T. Harrison Garrett, John K. Cowen. Mr. Reed was elected President and J. B. Washington Secretary. Mr. Washington is Secretary and Assistant Auditor of the B. & O. R. R., now the Pittsburgh division of the B. & O. R. R.

The Board subsequently elected W. H. Ijams Treasurer, W. T. Thelin Auditor, and James L. Randolph Chief Engineer. The proposed "Short Line" is owned and will be controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It is to run from Layton's Station on the Connellsville Railroad to Washington, Pa., there connecting with the Wheeling, Baltimore and Pittsburgh road, and forming a connection to the southwest for Connellsville coal and coke.

In Memoriam.

It is with mingled feelings of sad duty and conscious inability that we would render the tribute of a word to the memory of Mr. Jehu Criss, Esq., who died at his late residence in Brooke county, West Virginia, on New Year's evening. Perhaps no one in this section of the county is better known and held in higher regard by the people than Mr. Criss. Possessing the rare qualities of a Christian gentleman, his blending his religious and social principles with genuine politeness, he won his way into the hearts of all who knew him. His remains were taken to Eldersville for interment on Monday afternoon, and the funeral services, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Collier, of Pittsburgh, were very impressive. As the warm sunshine flooded the open grave, it seemed as if nature herself were breathing a benison over the sleeping dust.

"Such a noble and unspotted life" on the bright New Year, he left the stainless purity of his noble life as an undecaying monument. The sympathies of the entire community are with the sorrowing and bereaved family.

WEST VIRGINIA, January 7th. W. E. F.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Peter Seigal. Verdict for defendant, which was set aside by order of Judge Collier, as being against the law and evidence.

Same plaintiff vs. Ignatius Miller. Verdict for defendant.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the South Side Anatomical Gas Company.

James B. Glenn vs. Christopher Hope. Verdict for plaintiff with six and one-fourth cents damages for the non-performance of a contract for a lot in Scott township.

James B. Glenn vs. Christopher Hope. Similar action of ejectment.

Charles & Hastings vs. M. Freely and wife. Verdict against M. Freely for eighty dollars, and in favor of the other defendant, Mrs. Maria Feely. This was an action to recover for lightning rods sold.

John Owens vs. Wm. Woodward. Plaintiff not being present, judgment of not suit was entered.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of R. H. Patterson, a rule was granted on assignee to show cause why he should not pay the claims of John Ennis, *et al.*

S. Lindsay, Jr., & Co., vs. John Kelly, impleaded with James F. Kelly, late partners as D. & J. Kelly, verdict against John Kelly for $225 19 and damages assumed against James F. Kelly in the same amount. This was an action to recover for goods sold.

Wm. Sinram vs. Maker Rush. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,025 50. This was an action on two promissory notes and for goods sold.

T. H. Rattigan, for use, vs. Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Pennsylvania Lightning Rod Company vs. Dabbs; Hedge *et al.* vs. Cook; Ralston for use vs. Nation Trust Company; Fawcett vs. Coffin, garnishee; Duncan vs. Waring & Co.; Greer vs. Shafer; Germann vs. Dellinger; Bailey vs. Scott township; Dellafield *et al.* vs. Campbell *et al.*; Smith vs. Bollman; Little *et al.* vs. Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railroad Company; Diamond vs. Diamond *et al.*; Neely, administrator, vs. Allegheny Trust Company (2); Holmes *et al.* vs. Leaks vs. Spang & Co.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judes Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph West's executors is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Dodge Savings Bank vs. Thomas A. Briggs and C. Hammett, executors of Thomas Briggs, deceased. The name of Charles Hammett was struck off as a party defendant, it appearing that he had removed his trust as executor.

Pete Schobeck, vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company. Action for damages for alleged injury to plaintiff's property by reason of the grade and construction of the railroad. On trial.

R. P. Rinaker vs. John Granger, owner, &c., previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $152 18.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Keys vs. Hutchinson; Ripper vs. Crown; Wheeler vs. Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co.; Wrightanay; Cox vs. McPhilamy; City of Allegheny vs. Johnston; City of Pittsburgh vs. Crawford; McKenny vs. Bell; Tenth Ward Bank; Mevey vs. Gearing *et al.*; Weaver vs. Ferson; Wallace *et al.* vs. Murray; Dorey vs. Briggs *et al.*; Hay vs. Willard, Owner, &c.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Wallace alias James McCready, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Charles W. Batchelor, was convicted on the first count, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and four months.

John Simon pleaded nole contendere to a charge of fornix *et cet.*, preferred by Sussanah Merriman.

Wm. Davis charged with seduction, etc., pleaded guilty to a fornification, the court having laid the charge of seduction untenable.

THE anniversary meeting of the Humane Society last evening was a complete success. This afternoon between three and four o'clock the election for officers for the ensuing year will take place at the rooms of the society, No. 218 Penn avenue.

MRS. CAROLINE E. WHITE and Miss Biddie, of the Woman's Branch of the Philadelphia Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and Samuel J. Sevick, Secretary of the State Society, attended the meeting of the Humane Society last evening.

MINING RIGHTS.

Minerals Must be Mined so as not to Destroy the Surface—A Lessee Must Leave a Reasonable Support, Though his Grant to Mine be in the Most General Terms—Damages Cannot be Recovered for Loss of Springs.

Three opinions have just been rendered, by the Supreme Court, in cases effecting the rights of parties in the mining of coal, and involving the question as to the support which must be given to the surface. These opinions are important to all persons engaged in the mining of coal and other minerals, and we give below a comprehensive abstract of each:

Horner, Wood & Co. vs. Robert and James Watson. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Justice Gordon, who delivered the opinion, says: The rights of both the plaintiffs and defendants, who hold adjacent coal fields, are derived from a common grantor, James H. Hays. The title of the defendants antedates that of the plaintiffs, hence it is not controverted that any right or privilege, directly conferred by the deed or articles of Hays to the vendors of the former, or which by necessary construction or implication arises therefrom, must dominate any conflicting right or privilege found in the conveyance to the plaintiffs. They must take subject to the precedent grant. If then the defendants, Horner, Wood & Co., had the right, under their contract, to withdraw all the coal found within their grant, without leaving any ribs, pillars or other supports to sustain the surface, it is clear that the subsequent vendees of the adjoining tract took subject to such right, and of the consequent falling in of the superincumbent soil, and the intrusion of surface water into their works, they cannot complain. The sole question which we are required to consider, as raised from that part of the charge of the learned judge of the Court below wherein, after stating that the owner of a mine has a right to mine his coal in an ordinary way so long as the child has any more than what necessarily arises from the removal of the coal, and that he would not be liable for the collection and flow, by reason of such mining, of subterranean water upon lower mines, he adds: "but otherwise, where mining is done in such a manner (whether the ordinary way or not) as to introduce foreign water from the surface or higher land, by reason of the roof falling in and thus introducing water from the surface which would not have flowed in if the roof of the mines had remained undisturbed and compact after the coal was removed." This was responsive to the defendants' second point, which was negatived, which required the court below to charge that the defendants were not liable for the introduction of such surface water, if not occasioned by the willful and wanton act of the defendants, but was a necessary consequence of their mining according to the "approved and established and customary course and practice of mining in this region, and without any negligence in the operation of mining. The defendants thus endeavored to put themselves upon the alleged custom of the country which permitted the withdrawing of all the supporting ribs and pillars of a coal bed, by the company or individual owner of the soil. Now, though in our opinion the contract cannot itself be so construed as to warrant a withdrawal of all surface support, yet if the custom contended for be established, it follows that, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, it must govern and interpret the agreement of the parties, as it would be presumed they acted with reference to such custom in framing their compact. But the learned judge ruled that this custom did not obtain. Pleas refused to recognize any such custom; but this we think he was right. This identical point was raised in the case of Jones vs. Wagner, 16 P. F. S., 129, where it was held that, of conclusive force in this case, that was consent to the surface to the extent of sufficient supports to sustain it, and that there could be no custom to the contrary. The reasoning given for this conclusion was, that the business of mining in the western part of the State was of a date too recent to give such a custom the age necessary for its validity. We are willing, however, to go one step farther, and say that the alleged usage lacks another essential feature of a good custom, and that is reasonableness. It is not reasonable that that which the law grants to the owner of the minerals should merely be modified, but abrogated by custom or usage. When a grants to B a tract of land, reserving the minerals under it, the legal presumption is that B shall have and enjoy the exclusive right to the minerals, and to the surface; but if A may, notwithstanding, under the plea of some general custom, dig out the foundations of the land, and so undermine the surface, or render it so dangerous that it cannot be used, it is clear that he may thus destroy his own grant, and invalidate the rights with which the law clothes his own vendee.

This Court has never yet adopted the English decisions upon the subject, and as these decisions embody the experience in the business of mining much greater than our own, they are entitled to the greatest respect. So when we consider the immense importance of this industry in the British isles, we may be sure that the judiciary thereof would not willingly deprive it of any of its just rights or privileges. [The judge then turns to a number of English cases and discusses them at some length].

These authorities, then, teach us that in whatever shape the plea for the destruction of the surface right may come, whether as a prescription or custom, it is bad as tending to defeat the original grant. A distinction has been attempted between a grant of the surface by the owner of the whole fee, and a reservation thereof in his own favor as implied from the conveyance of the minerals alone. But this distinction is not sound. The right of support is *ex jure naturæ*; hence, as no doubt can arise as to the character it cannot come within the category of those ambiguities which must be construed most favorably for the grantee and most strongly against the grantor. So the very point is met in Jones vs. Wagner, by a citation from Bainbridge on Mining, page 455, where it is said: "If an owner of lands grant a lease of the minerals beneath the surface, with a power to work and get them in the most general terms, still the lessee must leave a reasonable support for the surface."

In conclusion, we may say that we have carefully examined the entire charge of agreement between James H. Hays and Horner and Hyatt, and find nothing therein contained which would take them out of the rule above stated; and that, on the whole case, we consider the rulings in the charge unexceptionable. The judgment is affirmed.

TWO OTHER CASES.

In the case of Coleman, Rahm & Co. vs. James Watson and Sisk, error to the District Court of Allegheny county, the judge refers to the reasoning in the decision above quoted, to sustain the conclusion that, of natural right the surface land is entitled to support from the land below, and that, where one owning the whole fee grants the minerals, reserving the surface to himself, his grantee is only entitled to so much of the minerals as he can get without injury to the superincumbent soil; and hence his plea of custom to the contrary could not be entertained, because such a custom would be unreasonable and therefore wanting in an element essential to give it validity. We quote:

It is settled, however, that as a man may do what he pleases with his own, he may by grant part with the right of surface support, and it is contended that such is the purport of the deed of Chadwick and wife to Coleman, Hallman & Co. That part of the aforesaid deed, which is supposed to release such part of the reads thus: "And all the privileges necessary for the convenient working, running and transportation of said coal, and the deposition of excavated matter, and also all rights and privileges thereto belonging, usually appurtenant to the working and using of coal mines." But we cannot perceive that this grant in any way compromises the grantor's right of surface support. It follows, that the destruction of the superincumbent estate be one of the privileges necessarily incident and appurtenant to coal mining, unless the said deed so provides by express consent. As, however, we have just delivered the opinion that the destruction of the surface is in no wise incidental to such mining, we must necessarily refuse our assent to the construction contended for. It is in effect, but another form of a plea of a general custom or usage permissive of the removal of all subjacent support. * * * Support is part and parcel of the reserved estate. It is of common right, and hence must pass, if at all, by express grant, and is not to be defeated by mere implication arising from language that does not import such an effect. We think the whole question is determined in favor of plaintiff by the cases contended for, and hence the judgment of the District Court must be sustained.

We also affirm the same judgment in the writ of error brought by James M. Chadwick. So far as the judge's charge in the record presented to us, the loss of the plaintiff's springs was occasioned by the ordinary operations of mining, and would have occurred though no part of the surface had been broken. Mining must interfere with and break those subterranean streams and percolations of water which appear upon the surface as springs; to say that the owner of the substrata shall be accountable in damage for their disturbance is to say that he shall have no use whatever of his minerals—for, without interfering to some extent with such waters, mining is impossible. Judgment affirmed.

LADIES' TRACT SOCIETY.

Thirty-second Anniversary—The Reports —Election of Managers, Etc.

The Ladies' Tract Society of Allegheny, held its thirty-second annual meeting, last Monday afternoon. Miss Herron presided, and Mrs. Thos. McFadden, Jr., acted as Secretary.

The annual report written by Mrs. S. E. Ingles, a missionary connected with the society, was read by that lady. We extract as follows:

Of all means used for the spread of the Gospel (next to the preaching and the reading of the word), the Tract Society stands first. The quiet, unobtrusive manner in which the distributors enter the dwellings, the good words they carry, and the sympathy they can manifest, give them a power of reaching the secret sorrow of every heart, which could not be reached in any other way. During the thirty-two years in which this society has been in operation, it has not suspended its work for a single month, and is supported by voluntary contributions, yet its resources have never failed.

During the past year the distribution has amounted to 35,500 Glad Tidings, or English tracts; 13,200 German tracts, besides some Swedish and Bohemian tracts; 17,600 English Messengers, 4,200 German. A vast amount of good reading! Besides this, children have been brought to Sabbath schools, Bibles have been supplied to those who desired them and were unable to purchase; the sick have been visited and a word in season delivered; the bereaved have been comforted and pointed to Him who promised that He "would not leave us comfortless." Nor is this all. "I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me," are the words of our Savior, and following His blessed example, these "words of Eternal Life" have been carried to the workhouse, the jail and penitentiary, and even these eyes all "unused to weep" have rained down tears of penitence and contrition as the "Visitor" has told of the great forgiveness there is in the loving heart of a Father. The same work, in the hospitals, is carried on through the same instrumentality; the suffering are sympathised with and directed where to find perfect sympathy; and in all our numerous "homes" and benevolent "asylums" the same silent instrumentality is still pursuing its God-like work. *

With renewed, increased energy: with a greater number of devoted, active, prayerful workers, and with God's blessing on the whole, how might this society become a powerful means of evangelizing this community. And, fellow workers, you who have borne the heat, the labor of the day, find not now when the setting of the sun draws nigh; think of the grand promise, the glorious words: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me."

Yes, as we commence another year let us show our thankfulness to God for the preservation of lives dear to us, managers and distributors, by being more zealous in every good work.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY 1876.

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot: Secretary—Mrs. R. S. Hays; Vice President—Mrs. W. Nelson; Assistant Secretary—Mrs. T. McFadden, Jr.

Managers—Miss M. Bryan, Mrs. Dr. Jacobs, Miss K. Paul, Miss M. Whit'en, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. W. Shankirk, Miss Orr, Mrs. Magoffin, Mrs. E. C. Cochrane, Miss M. Pressly, Mrs. I. McCance, Mrs. A. M. Bryan, Mrs. E. Ouiry, Miss Blackstock, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Kay, Miss Hoag, Miss L. Clark, Mrs. G. Kelly, Miss Phelps, Miss Patterson.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Monthly collections.....	$221 16
Received from deposit in closet bank..	21 47
Annual subscriptions.....	175 56
Total.....	$418 19

EXPENDITURES.

Remittance to Philadelphia.....	$155 75
Cash paid tracts, freight and drayage..	14 94
Cash paid printing.....	5 50
Cash paid sexton.....	19 00
Total.....	$418 19

PROTECTION TO ANIMALS.

Anniversary of the Humane Society;—Report of the Superintendent—Interesting Remarks from Philadelphia Friends and Others.

The anniversary meeting of the Humane Society of Allegheny county, a branch of the Pennsylvania State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The attendance was very good and included many ladies. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Society, Chas. A. Colton, Esq., who stated the object to be the hearing of the reports of the work of the organization during the past year. He said the Society was small in numbers, had received but little moral or financial aid from the public, but its work and success was great. After stating that the annual election would be held this, Wednesday, afternoon at the office of the society, No. 218 Penn avenue, the President had read a brief history of the organization.

Superintendent, Zadok Street, Esq., then read a lengthy and interesting report of the work of the past year. We have room only for the following extracts:

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Street gives a detailed history of the work of the officers of the society, and enumerates the different cruelties practiced upon dumb brutes by malicious and thoughtless persons. From sixty to seventy old and decrepit horses were purchased at the old horse market and sent to the Fallmaster. The injuries caused to horses by tight check reins are set forth at length. With reference to cow stables the report says: "Our attention was called to the poorly ventilated stables where milch cows are confined, many of them never without sunshine, exercise, or pure air, until their hoofs grow out similar to a camel's, and they are really diseased, making their milk and its products unhealthy, and liable to cause sickness and even death among children." The bad treatment of cattle by butchers is severely commented upon, and Mr. Street says: "We found, upon visiting various slaughter houses, that some of the butchers bought one week's supply of cattle at a time, and put them into their peas, killing one or two a day, keeping those left sometimes for days together without shelter, food or water. Many of them thus become highly inflamed and sick before they are killed and dressed for the market." Many instances of cruel treatment are given, together with the following interesting statement of the work of the year:

CASES OF CRUELTY REPORTED.

We have had sixteen hundred and twenty-three cases of cruelty reported to us, all of which we have given attention, and we caused relief in most of them by aid or counsel, at all times desiring to avoid the necessity of resorting to legal proceedings, and have made but few formal complaints before magistrates.

We have caused one hundred and twenty-two arrests for acts of cruelty of different kinds, in one hundred and eighteen of which fines were imposed; eighty-six fines were collected, fourteen were remitted on account of apparent penitence and poverty, six fines not yet collected, six defendants went to jail for non payment of fines, and three sent to the Workhouse for cock-fighting, who refused to pay their fines; one case is now pending, the defendants absconding and not found, two of these fighting cocks were worth a dollar, J. H. Lippincott, W. J. Kountz, Owen Morgan, F. W. Kershing, A. C. Patterson, W. K. Hamilton, W. W. Ackley.

MARKET BANK.—Joseph H. Gray, J. Guy, Mc Candless, Peter Ommert, Henry Smith, F. H. Johnston, Richard Perry, Thomas H. Baird, R. J. Richardson, H. Langkamp, R. B. Petty, H. J. Hackmeister, J. H. Walter.

ARTISAN'S BANK.—Wm. H. Smith, John Dunlap, James P. Barr, F. M. Hutchinson, Jas. McGinnis, James H. Parker, J. T. Colvin, W. S. Jackson and Louis Giesenkamp.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—Messrs. Edward Gregg, Wm. M. Lyon, John Scott, A. E. W. Painter, Robert Marshall, Joseph S. Harrison, William Rea, Charles J. Clarke, Abraham Garrison. The last two take the places of Messrs. D. Lord and Thos. Bakewell, deceased.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—Messrs. J. R. McClure, John Wilson, Wm. Barker, Jr., Alfred Patterson and Thomas Bell and to whom surface, or render it so dangerous that it cannot be used, it is clear that they thus destroy their own grant, and invalidate the rights with which the law clothes his own vendee.

This Court has never yet adopted the English decisions upon the subject, and as these decisions embody the experience in the business of mining much greater than our own, they are entitled to the greatest respect. So when we consider the immense importance of this industry in the British isles, we may be sure that the judiciary thereof would not willingly deprive it of any of its just rights or privileges. [The judge then turns to a number of English cases and discusses them at some length].

These authorities, then, teach us that in whatever shape the plea for the destruction of the surface right may come, whether as a prescription or custom, it is bad as tending to defeat the original grant. A distinction has been attempted between a grant of the surface by the owner of the whole fee, and a reservation thereof in his own favor as implied from the conveyance of the minerals alone. But this distinction is not sound. The right of support is *ex jure naturæ*; hence, as no doubt can arise as to the character it cannot come within the category of those ambiguities which must be construed most favorably for the grantee and most strongly against the grantor. So the very point is met in Jones vs. Wagner, by a citation from Bainbridge on Mining, page 455, where it is said: "If an owner of lands grant a lease of the minerals beneath the surface, with a power to work and get them in the most general terms, still the lessee must leave a reasonable support for the surface."

In conclusion, we may say that we have carefully examined the entire charge of agreement between James H. Hays and Horner and Hyatt, and find nothing therein contained which would take them out of the rule above stated; and that, on the whole case, we consider the rulings in the charge unexceptionable. The judgment is affirmed.

TWO OTHER CASES.

In the case of Coleman, Rahm & Co. vs. James Watson and Sisk, error to the District Court of Allegheny county, the judge refers to the reasoning in the decision above quoted, to sustain the conclusion that, of natural right the surface land is entitled to support from the land below, and that, where one owning the whole fee grants the minerals, reserving the surface to himself, his grantee is only entitled to so much of the minerals as he can get without injury to the superincumbent soil; and hence his plea of custom to the contrary could not be entertained, because such a custom would be unreasonable and therefore wanting in an element essential to give it validity. We quote:

TEACHING KINDNESS TO CHILDREN.

Mrs. Caroline E. White, President of the Women's branch of Philadelphia, was next introduced and said that she desired particularly to speak of women's part in this work—that of educating children in kindness. It is hard to advance this work with men. "How good can be done to and not with children" It is surprising how negligent parents are in this matter with their children. They go out to balls and parties, and carefully practiced by children and of the harm it leads them to. She gave interesting and touching reports of foreign societies showing the attention paid to the school children in these matters. She had been probably the first to start Women's Branch among the children in Philadelphia. She had been guided in this work by listening to kindness to animals were distributed. Books were given to teachers who would read them to their scholars. Where a given in various schools for the best essays on the subject of kindness, a number of competitive have been organized in the grammar schools and they have their officers and are known by the distinctive dress which they carry, such as the "Gold banner boys," the "Blue banner boys," etc. They have their regular meetings, and are presided over by the gentlemen principals of the respective schools. To make the impulse lasting from societies, a drill was arranged, and thus they are physically benefitted. During her very interesting address Mrs. White said it is hoped that the ladies of Pittsburgh might be enlisted in the work, and do good for the school children.

Mr. Zadok Street made some remarks urging the necessity of citizens would lend their aid and siding the work now in progress.

Prof. H. Bonfoey made a short and spirited address upon the subject. At the organization of the society he had not been particularly active, but after attending some meeetings and hearing the reports of the cruelty that was and is daily practiced he was astonished, became interested, and was convinced that the work was a most needed one. A question to unite upon was, when poor dumb brutes whom God has given us for our help should be kindly treated.

In closing, he moved a vote of thanks to the ladies and Mr. Patrick, who came all the way from Philadelphia to attend the meeting. The motion was unanimously carried.

After some discussion on the question of cattle transportation, the meeting adjourned.

Subscriptions having been paid in, and a number of ladies and gentlemen came forward and added their names to the roll of members. Among the ladies was Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Arrangements for the Department Encampment at Pittsburgh.

Department Commander Tyson has issued the following order relative to the forthcoming encampment:

I. The following arrangements have been made for the transportation of delegates to the Department encampment at Pittsburgh, January 26th and 27th:

Pennsylvania Railroad.—Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and return, at 5 cents per mile, on the main line to Pittsburgh, four cents per mile, and return free. Excursion rates will also be made from Lewisburg and Williamsport (*via* Lock Haven) to Pittsburgh. Delegates from those places, and those from Bradford and Titusville, can purchase tickets to Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad at Williamsport, will please send their names to the Assistant Quarter Master General (J. R. Mullikin, No. 341 Walnut street, Philadelphia) immediately, so that orders for tickets may be sent to them. It will also be necessary to have orders to procure tickets